# The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,064.


## WASHINGTON.

### Cadet Smith Tyranizing Over a Colored Brother.

### Boutwell in High Glee Over the Success of the New Loan.

### The Enormous Expense of Its Negotiation.

### American Ideas in Japan.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The trouble is not entirely over with the celebrated negro cadet, Smith, yet. It seems that when the second cadet of this color, who was appointed early in the present summer, was sent to West Point, he was placed under the charge of Smith, who was to initiate the new-comer into the mysteries of the position. Charges are now brought against Smith to the effect that he is hard, tyrannical and overbearing, and that he treats his protege with a genuine savage cruelty. In several instances the officers of the institution have been obliged to reprimand Smith severely for his inexcusable conduct. The new negro cadet is said to be very popular with his white associates, and to be extremely gracious and affable in his address.

BOUTWELL CHUCKLING OVER THE NEW LOAN.

Boutwell is in very good spirits to-day, having received two dispatches from London, conveying the intelligence that seventy-five millions more had been subscribed to the new loan. This leaves about fifteen millions more of the class yet to be taken up, which the London dispatch of to-day informs the Secretary can easily be provided for before the close of the week, when the loan will be withdrawn. No more bonds of this character will be offered for sale.

BUT THE CASH WILL BE SHORT.

It is believed that under the recent arrangements made for the disposition of those bonds that the United States Treasury has only realized ninety-five cents on the dollar, and this exclusive of the large expenses incurred in the shape of commissions, advertising, &c. Nor does even this take into consideration the fact that agents for the sale of these bonds have been allowed ninety days to report their transactions, the Government bonds all this time bearing interest, and the Treasury looses the benefit of the large sums it should have received for the same length of time. Since the loan has been placed on the market, over 10,000 letters have been forwarded to Secretary Boutwell from those having funds to invest in this country, asking information as to the character of the loan, and on what terms the bonds should be purchased. But the information given has never been of a character to attract even a small amount of private capital, and most if not all the bona fide American subscriptions have been on the part of national banks, whose existence more or less depends upon the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, and then, besides all this, there have been other heavy expenses incurred in sending out the numerous financial excursionists, such as Spinner, Richardson, and their hordes of assistants, who have travelled all over Europe this summer, hawking our bonds in every city where capitalists or note-shavers would give a hearing.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE AMERICAN SEAL LOCKS.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the locks of the American Seal Lock Company shall, after October 1st, be used on all bonded routes between New York, Boston and Portland, connecting with Canada. Companies are required to supply themselves with these locks when carrying goods under special regulations.

ENGLISH VESSEL FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, reports that the English steamer Tycho Brahe, bound to England, arrived at Bahia July 20th, from Montevideo July 10th, having on board Capt. Geo. W. Leach, master of the ship Enterpe, from New York, and bound to Falmouth and thence to New York. He says on June 5th, in latitude 36:30 south, longitude 47 west, his ship was reported leaking, and in thirty minutes afterward went down. Officers and crew took to boats, the captain and sixteen men in the larger and seven men in the smaller boat. After weathering two heavy gales the larger boat made the Rio Grande on June 14, having been for two days and nights without food or water. The smaller boat had not been heard from, but it is supposed she has been picked up by a passing vessel.

SALE OF GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to receive bonds for gold on Wednesday of this week, instead of Thursday.

GOVERNOR ITO, OF JAPAN.

A letter has been received here by officers of the Treasury Department from Gov. Ito, Japanese Minister of Finance, announcing his arrival at Yokohama.

He says that the Government is much pleased with the success of his mission to this country, and he has already commenced the work of introducing the ideas he received here into the financial system of the Japanese Government.

INDIANS DISGORGING PLUNDER.

Advices from Fort Sill of the 5th state that several chiefs of the Kiowas had come in, bringing part of the mules stolen by them in Texas. Col. Grierson, commanding Fort Sill, and Col. McKenzie, commanding Fort Richardson, have for some time been preparing to make a joint movement against the Kiowas, which probably on account of their coming in as they have undoubtedly observed the movements of the troops. Should the Indians fail to restore all the stolen mules, an effort to capture a portion or all of the chiefs engaged in the raid into Texas will probably be made.

THE RINDERPEST.

Consul McGowan, at Shanghai, writes to the State Department, warning against introduction into this country of the rinderpest from Siberia.

CORE EXPORTED FREE.

It is officially stated that the exportation of cork from ports of Portugal is free of duties for the term of three months, beginning the 27th of June last.

HINT TO THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the subscriptions to the new loan in Europe largely exceed the allotment for that country, and it is probable that heavy drafts will be made, through banks, upon the fifty millions placed on the market in this country, and the national banks of this country should secure what is necessary for their own conveniencies. To-morrow the loan will be withdrawn.

In addition to the subscriptions to the new loan from the European syndicate to-day, there were subscriptions of over $500,000 by American agents.

## EDUCATION.

### Meeting of the Educational Convention in St. Louis—A Large Attendance—Speech of Governor Brown.

### His Views of Education.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—The eleventh annual meeting of the National Educational Convention took place at the Polytechnic Institute to-day. A great number of delegates were present from different sections of the country, the large hall being entirely filled.

President Pinkard called the Convention to order, and, after a few general remarks, introduced Governor Brown, who delivered an address, most cordially welcoming the delegates to St. Louis, the great point of educational labor in the West. The Governor gave a rapid sketch of what had been done for education in this State, and then touched upon some of the phases of the system generally taught in this country. He was a skeptic to the general dogma that schooling, as at present accepted in popular education, is the foundation of all the virtue in the community. He thought the value of education to society much misstated when thus presented. He said education as an aid to social life, is chiefly serviceable, in the first instance, as furnishing better facilities for the protection of and provision for food and family in the present social condition; and second, for the compossession it inculcates of interests and conventional dependencies that justify self-sacrifice in sustaining social order. It is very customary in declamation to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of trope against the decay of virtue and the reign of immorality. Yet the facts scarcely bear out the proposition. The highest civilizations, both ancient and modern, have sometimes been the most flagitious. Nowadays, certainly, your prime rascals are not illiterate rascals. It is at least doubtful if education, in itself, confined merely to the acquisition of knowledge, has any tendency to mitigate the vicious elements of human nature, further than to change the direction and dispose of crime. This is not alleged to be understood of moral culture, or religious instruction; but simply of the education of the intellect. He would not enter into an analytical discussion of the problem, but said he believed the best remedy for the disease would be found, apart from moral and religious training elsewhere, in teaching the actual compositions of nature; in taking the criminal code to the schools and collating the action with the re-butions; in demonstrating virtue as its own best reward not to be an axiom, but by illustration, and in showing forth by suitable methods that wrong is ever a miscalculation, and therefore foreign to the further of education.

Have you, he said, any text-books of crime and misdemeanor in your schools? Do your young men grow up knowing what obtaining money under false pretenses means? Are your lessons of the penitentiary and the reformatory ever applied in the school-room? And yet, whilst forcing the faculties of youth to their highest acuteness, you would leave them unguarded amid sordid greed for gain, and unschooled in the principles of honor and integrity.

If the object of all education is to form and develop a perfect life, then it is evident that it must touch life—the life of the present, not of the past—on all sides, and to that end there will be vast changes in what is taught at our schools, no less than in the manner in which it is taught.

He then referred to the charges which have been made in late years in the high schools and universities by the introduction of physical and social sciences, suppanting, to a large extent, at least in primary institutions, what he called the dead-beats of language, ordinary history and the philosophy of words and phrases.

He then laid down the following as what is especially needed at the present time: The cultivation of the powers of observation and consequent thought in our youths; the assimilation of the knowledge that is in books by constant correlation with the world around, and the practical illustration thereby afforded; the recognition of a more natural growing faculty that shall adopt education to the impulse of enjoyment and the capacity of the child; and all this in place of parrot-like recitations of Chinese numerals in text books, cramming and disciplina, void of the ease of the master, but repressive of the human nature of the pupil, what this age demands is the potential voice. Education to be successful must be co-ordinate with a joy and a relishing thirst that shall make every acquisition only the incentive to renewed effort.

Upon the question of the relative advantage of class mathematical studies as agents of mental discipline, he would express no opinion, but he entered a strong protest against a national compulsory education.

The address was repeatedly applauded.

Mr. Pinkard, after returning thanks to the Governors, introduced Hon. Eli Tappan, who discussed in the shape of commissions, advertising, &c. Nor does even this take into consideration the fact that agents for the sale of these bonds have been allowed ninety days to report their transactions, the Government bonds all this time bearing interest, and the Treasury looses the benefit of the large sums it should have received for the same length of time. Since the loan has been placed on the market, over 10,000 letters have been forwarded to Secretary Boutwell from those having funds to invest in this country, asking information as to the character of the loan, and on what terms the bonds should be purchased. But the information given has never been of a character to attract even a small amount of private capital, and most if not all the bona fide American subscriptions have been on the part of national banks, whose existence more or less depends upon the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, and then, besides all this, there have been other heavy expenses incurred in sending out the numerous financial excursionists, such as Spinner, Richardson, and their hordes of assistants, who have travelled all over Europe this summer, hawking our bonds in every city where capitalists or note-shavers would give a hearing.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE AMERICAN SEAL LOCKS.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the locks of the American Seal Lock Company shall, after October 1st, be used on all bonded routes between New York, Boston and Portland, connecting with Canada. Companies are required to supply themselves with these locks when carrying goods under special regulations.

ENGLISH VESSEL FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, reports that the English steamer Tycho Brahe, bound to England, arrived at Bahia July 20th, from Montevideo July 10th, having on board Capt. Geo. W. Leach, master of the ship Enterpe, from New York, and bound to Falmouth and thence to New York. He says on June 5th, in latitude 36:30 south, longitude 47 west, his ship was reported leaking, and in thirty minutes afterward went down. Officers and crew took to boats, the captain and sixteen men in the larger and seven men in the smaller boat. After weathering two heavy gales the larger boat made the Rio Grande on June 14, having been for two days and nights without food or water. The smaller boat had not been heard from, but it is supposed she has been picked up by a passing vessel.

SALE OF GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to receive bonds for gold on Wednesday of this week, instead of Thursday.

GOVERNOR ITO, OF JAPAN.

A letter has been received here by officers of the Treasury Department from Gov. Ito, Japanese Minister of Finance, announcing his arrival at Yokohama.

He says that the Government is much pleased with the success of his mission to this country, and he has already commenced the work of introducing the ideas he received here into the financial system of the Japanese Government.

INDIANS DISGORGING PLUNDER.

Advices from Fort Sill of the 5th state that several chiefs of the Kiowas had come in, bringing part of the mules stolen by them in Texas. Col. Grierson, commanding Fort Sill, and Col. McKenzie, commanding Fort Richardson, have for some time been preparing to make a joint movement against the Kiowas, which probably on account of their coming in as they have undoubtedly observed the movements of the troops. Should the Indians fail to restore all the stolen mules, an effort to capture a portion or all of the chiefs engaged in the raid into Texas will probably be made.

THE RINDERPEST.

Consul McGowan, at Shanghai, writes to the State Department, warning against introduction into this country of the rinderpest from Siberia.

CORE EXPORTED FREE.

It is officially stated that the exportation of cork from ports of Portugal is free of duties for the term of three months, beginning the 27th of June last.

HINT TO THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the subscriptions to the new loan in Europe largely exceed the allotment for that country, and it is probable that heavy drafts will be made, through banks, upon the fifty millions placed on the market in this country, and the national banks of this country should secure what is necessary for their own conveniencies. To-morrow the loan will be withdrawn.

In addition to the subscriptions to the new loan from the European syndicate to-day, there were subscriptions of over $500,000 by American agents.

## EDUCATION.

### Meeting of the Educational Convention in St. Louis—A Large Attendance—Speech of Governor Brown.

### His Views of Education.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—The eleventh annual meeting of the National Educational Convention took place at the Polytechnic Institute to-day. A great number of delegates were present from different sections of the country, the large hall being entirely filled.

President Pinkard called the Convention to order, and, after a few general remarks, introduced Governor Brown, who delivered an address, most cordially welcoming the delegates to St. Louis, the great point of educational labor in the West. The Governor gave a rapid sketch of what had been done for education in this State, and then touched upon some of the phases of the system generally taught in this country. He was a skeptic to the general dogma that schooling, as at present accepted in popular education, is the foundation of all the virtue in the community. He thought the value of education to society much misstated when thus presented. He said education as an aid to social life, is chiefly serviceable, in the first instance, as furnishing better facilities for the protection of and provision for food and family in the present social condition; and second, for the compossession it inculcates of interests and conventional dependencies that justify self-sacrifice in sustaining social order. It is very customary in declamation to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of trope against the decay of virtue and the reign of immorality. Yet the facts scarcely bear out the proposition. The highest civilizations, both ancient and modern, have sometimes been the most flagitious. Nowadays, certainly, your prime rascals are not illiterate rascals. It is at least doubtful if education, in itself, confined merely to the acquisition of knowledge, has any tendency to mitigate the vicious elements of human nature, further than to change the direction and dispose of crime. This is not alleged to be understood of moral culture, or religious instruction; but simply of the education of the intellect. He would not enter into an analytical discussion of the problem, but said he believed the best remedy for the disease would be found, apart from moral and religious training elsewhere, in teaching the actual compositions of nature; in taking the criminal code to the schools and collating the action with the re-butions; in demonstrating virtue as its own best reward not to be an axiom, but by illustration, and in showing forth by suitable methods that wrong is ever a miscalculation, and therefore foreign to the further of education.

Have you, he said, any text-books of crime and misdemeanor in your schools? Do your young men grow up knowing what obtaining money under false pretenses means? Are your lessons of the penitentiary and the reformatory ever applied in the school-room? And yet, whilst forcing the faculties of youth to their highest acuteness, you would leave them unguarded amid sordid greed for gain, and unschooled in the principles of honor and integrity.

If the object of all education is to form and develop a perfect life, then it is evident that it must touch life—the life of the present, not of the past—on all sides, and to that end there will be vast changes in what is taught at our schools, no less than in the manner in which it is taught.

He then referred to the charges which have been made in late years in the high schools and universities by the introduction of physical and social sciences, suppanting, to a large extent, at least in primary institutions, what he called the dead-beats of language, ordinary history and the philosophy of words and phrases.

He then laid down the following as what is especially needed at the present time: The cultivation of the powers of observation and consequent thought in our youths; the assimilation of the knowledge that is in books by constant correlation with the world around, and the practical illustration thereby afforded; the recognition of a more natural growing faculty that shall adopt education to the impulse of enjoyment and the capacity of the child; and all this in place of parrot-like recitations of Chinese numerals in text books, cramming and discipline, void of the ease of the master, but repressive of the human nature of the pupil, what this age demands is the potential voice. Education to be successful must be co-ordinate with a joy and a relishing thirst that shall make every acquisition only the incentive to renewed effort.

Upon the question of the relative advantage of class mathematical studies as agents of mental discipline, he would express no opinion, but he entered a strong protest against a national compulsory education.

The address was repeatedly applauded.

Mr. Pinkard, after returning thanks to the Governors, introduced Hon. Eli Tappan, who discussed in the shape of commissions, advertising, &c. Nor does even this take into consideration the fact that agents for the sale of these bonds have been allowed ninety days to report their transactions, the Government bonds all this time bearing interest, and the Treasury looses the benefit of the large sums it should have received for the same length of time. Since the loan has been placed on the market, over 10,000 letters have been forwarded to Secretary Boutwell from those having funds to invest in this country, asking information as to the character of the loan, and on what terms the bonds should be purchased. But the information given has never been of a character to attract even a small amount of private capital, and most if not all the bona fide American subscriptions have been on the part of national banks, whose existence more or less depends upon the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, and then, besides all this, there have been other heavy expenses incurred in sending out the numerous financial excursionists, such as Spinner, Richardson, and their hordes of assistants, who have travelled all over Europe this summer, hawking our bonds in every city where capitalists or note-shavers would give a hearing.

## THE COREANS.

### Official Accounts of the Corean Affair—Admaral Rogers Tells the Story of the Expedition.

### "A Victory to be Proud Of."

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following details regarding the recent operations in the Corea are condensed from official reports to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Rogers. They are the official negotiations of Minister Low, and contain details not given in the press dispatches from San Francisco. Admiral Rogers' fleet have returned to China. The Colorado, flagship, Alaska, and Benece arrived at Chifoo July 5th, having crossed the Yellow Sea in forty-eight hours. The Monocacy and Palos proceeded to Shanghai for repairs. The preliminary negotiations opened by Minister Low were well received by the Corean district magistrate or prefect having jurisdiction in the vicinity of the anchorage. There seemed every prospect of speedy amicable negotiation of the treaty sought as soon as communication with the Corean chief magistrate could be opened. While the Minister was waiting for this, no objection was offered to the survey of the vicinity of the anchorage, or of the entrance of the Salie river. This Admiral Rodgers was proceeding with, when two of our surveying launches, which had been treacherously allowed to come within range, were without warning fired into, and two of our seamen wounded. Our exemption from serious loss is only attributed to the bad gunnery of the Coreans, and the fact that some of our larger vessels were able to arrive in time to drive the barbarian gunners from their works. This occurred on the first of June. Minister Low immediately demanded of the Corean officials, with whom they were in communication, an explanation of the outrage. On consultation with Admiral Rogers, it was determined to allow ten days to pass before any movement was made to resent the insult offered our flag, in order to allow the Corean authorities an opportunity for sufficient apology or satisfactory explanation. Notice was meanwhile given by Minister Low that, if amends were not offered himself and Admiral Rodgers, they should proceed to obtain satisfaction for the wanton attempt at the destruction of our surveying party.

We captured and destroyed five forts, those of Point du Conde and Fort McKee being probably among the principal and strongest in the kingdom. Fifty flags were taken, including those of the Generalissimo. Four hundred and eighty-one pieces of ordnance fell into our hands, besides very many gingals. Two hundred and forty-three dead Coreans were found in the works, and few prisoners were taken—not above twenty—and most of these were wounded. These last were treated with all attention possible, and finally released. Thus was the treacherous attack upon our people and insult to our flag redressed.

It was not deemed advisable to hold the position, as our purpose was not to enter upon extended operations, and on account of the exceeding danger and difficulty of holding the vessels in position among the furious and uncertain currents of the river, it was deemed best to withdraw the force upon the following day, the 12th of June.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in this expedition our officers and men encountered difficulties which were surmounted only by most arduous labor, and defeated a determined enemy in a desperate fight with courage most admirable. The victory is one of which the navy may well feel proud.

Orders were sent to the Navy Department to-day to put the U. S. steamer Iroquois, now at Philadelphia, in commission. She will sail from there to join our fleet in the East Indies.

## FOREIGN.

### Thiers to be President During the Present Assembly.

### A Mob Attack the Police in Limerick, Ireland.

### The Conference of the Emperors Postponed.

### The March of Death.

#### ENGLAND.

**Sir Edward Thornton.**

LONDON, August 22.—Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to Washington, has gone to Balmoral to take the oath as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

**The French Deputation.**

The French deputation visiting Ireland have crossed into England, and will visit the city of York. They are enthusiastically received everywhere. Their visit is for the purpose of returning thanks for aid given the French during the war.

**Miscellaneous.**

The Times says to-day that another loan is necessary to restore Paris to its condition before the war.

A grand *fete* is to be held at Sydenham to celebrate the union of Germany.

The Prince of Wales, from Hong Kong to Barkok, Siam, has foundered at sea. Fifty persons were lost.

**The American Loan.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A London dispatch from Jay Cooke & Co., says the subscription to the new loan to-day at noon was $50,000,000. Information received by cable in Wall street, says it is probable $100,000,000 will be taken in all to-day.

Subscriptions exceeded the whole amount offered. The books will be closed to-morrow, instead of Thursday as has been advertised.

**Riot in Limerick.**

DUBLIN, IRELAND, Aug. 22.—As a band of music was passing through the streets of Limerick to-day, followed by a large crowd, a signal was given, on which the mob commenced stoning the police, who were watching the proceedings. The latter rushed upon their assailants, and, after hard fighting, succeeded in dispersing them. Several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

#### FRANCE.

**Newspaper Tax.**

VERSAILLES, Aug. 22.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly and the Government have agreed upon a substitute of newspaper stamp duty in place of the tax upon paper of twenty francs per kilogram.

**The Presidency.**

It is reported that a compromise has been made in the matter of the prolongation of Thiers' term of office, under which he will receive the title of President and hold his position until the dissolution of the present Assembly.

**Supplementary Elections.**

Supplementary municipal elections in five important cities will also be ordered.

**Ambassador to Austria.**

PARIS, August 22.—M. Drouyn de L'huys has been appointed French Ambassador to Vienna.

**The Parisian Incendiaries.**

VERSAILLES, August 22.—In the court-martial to-day, members of the Paris fire department deposed positively that the Commune ordered the firing of public and private buildings, and forbad their extinguishing the flames in the Palais Royal.

**The National Guards.**

The press hotly debate the proposed disbandment of the National Guards. Conservative journals advocate, while radical papers oppose the step. Fears are expressed that its enforcement will meet with opposition in Lyons and elsewhere.

#### SPAIN.

**Prince Humbert—The Budget—South American Consuls.**

MADRID, August 22.—The Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, is here visiting his brother, King Amadeus.

The Budget is ready for submission to the Cortes. The expenditures for the year are estimated at 80,000,000 pistoles, and the revenue at 78,000,000. The Ministry of Finance anticipates that the deficit will be easily covered, and therefore regards unnecessary measures on the public debt.

It is announced that Consulates General will be established in all the Spanish American republics.

#### GERMANY.

**The March of Death.**

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The cholera is spreading at Koenigsburg, and has appeared at Dantzig, Stettin and the south of Prussia are still full of the disease.

**Catholic Conference Proposed.**

MUNICH, Aug. 22.—A committee of conservative Catholics have invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to a Congress to be held at Munich on the 23d of September.

**The Brazilian Sovereigns.**

HAMBURG, August 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in this city to-day.

#### AUSTRIA.

**Imperial Conference Postponed.**

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—It is semi-officially stated that the Emperor will not be present at Badgastein, but will meet the Emperor of Germany at a time hereafter to be designated.

#### RUSSIA.

**Ukase Against German Colonists.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The Czar has issued an imperial ukase permanently abolishing the privileges formerly extended to German colonists in Russia.

#### ITALY.

**Precautions Against Cholera.**

ROME, August 12.—The Italian Government has taken most stringent precautionary measures against cholera.

#### CHINA.

**Mutiny and Murder.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A correspondent writing from Shanghai, on the 29th of July, says the crew of the Chinese bark Tien-tsing, a man, consisting of Malays, Chinamen, and Japanese, bound from Tien-tsing, mutinied on the 18th of June, turned the ship, murdered the mate and attempted to do the same to the captain. The attempt on the captain's life did not succeed. Several of the mutineers were arrested. Besides that the chief leaders are three Malays and Chinamen, who ran away from the ship at Tien-tsing, but were caught and reshipped.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 22—5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93¼; old 1865s 93¾; 1867s 92¾; 10-40s 90¾.

ANTWERP, Aug. 22.—Petroleum 48¾.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 22.—U. S. bonds of 1862 94¼.

PARIS, Aug. 22—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 56 francs and 40 centimes.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 22.—The advices are less favorable but do not effect the market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—P. M.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling uplands 8⅝d; middling Orleans 9¼d; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; shipments from Bombay since last report to 21st 7,000 bales. The weather is wet and favorable to the crops. Wheat, spring 10s 3d@10s 4d; winter 10s 7d; receipts of wheat for 3 days 56,500 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. Corn, No 2 mixed 29s 3d. Cheese 50s.

**Died From Poison.**

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 22.—This evening a wagon passed up Frederick avenue, stopped in front of a drug store, and one of the two men in it called for help. The other got out and told the druggist that his companion was sick and wanted some medicine. He then took to his heels and disappeared. The sick man was carried into a store, and, after suffering terrible agony for twenty minutes, expired. His name was John C. Foster, and he resided at Caliesville, Harrison county. He stated that his companion had placed poison in a glass of beer. The murderer's name is James Doyle. In his satchel small quantities of arsenic and nux vomica were found.

**A Wrecked Steamer.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22.—The smack Ida May arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, this morning with wreck and material, including part of a pilot-house with the word Wyoming painted on it, a life preservation table, life-preserver, &c., from the wreck of a steamer sunk about three miles off the shore; two mast-heads and a piece of the water. She appears to have been blown up by powder or steam. The Wyoming hails from Perth, Amboy, and was on her way from New York to Providence. She is from three to four hundred tons burden.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The crew of the sunken steamer Wyoming are safe.

**Connecticut Schutzenfest.**

HARTFORD, Aug. 21.—The annual shooting festival of the German Rifle Club of Connecticut was commenced to-day. Beside the State corps there are companies from New York, Boston, Providence, and other cities. Target shooting will be continued till to-morrow.

**Kansas City Exposition.**

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 22.—The arrangements for the Kansas City Industrial Exposition, which begins October 16th, are nearly completed, and the success of the initiatory efforts is beyond all expectations. The entire business interest of the city is enlisted, and the exposition will be the greatest ever held west of St. Louis. Commodious buildings will be erected on the grounds of the driving-park association.

**Prince Edwards Island Railroad.**

HALIFAX, Aug. 22.—The Governor has accepted the offer of W. D. O'Brien to build the Prince Edwards Island Railroad for £4,855 per mile.

### BASE BALL.

**Red Stockings vs. Mutuals.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—The largest crowd seen on the Union Grounds for months gathered to-day, to witness the game between the Boston Red Stockings and the Mutuals. The game opened with the Mutuals at the bat, and, by a dropped fly and some good hits, they scored two runs. On the other side, the Boston nine all went to the bat, and six runs were scored, chiefly by errors. From this point the Mutuals gradually recovered, and at the end of the fifth inning the score stood nine to nine. In the next two innings the Mutuals batted in lively style, adding 6 to the score and disposing of the Bostons for the singles. In the seventh inning, Spalding was hurt by being run into by Eggler, the latter fully obstructing the fielder from catching a foul ball. Still the umpire did not declare Eggler out, and he subsequently scored his run. At the commencement of the eighth inning, Harry Wright went into pitch, and the Mutuals were whitewashed in succession, the Bostons also failing to score in two innings, leaving the Mutuals winner by the following score:

| Innings. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutuals | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Bostons | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8—11 |

### SCIENTIFIC.

**A Louisville Professor Elected President of the Scientific Association—A Farmer's Plan for Improving the Race.**

**Cabbage-Heads Hereditary.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—The scientific convention met at 10 o'clock, President Grey in the chair. The standing committee reported fourteen names for membership, making the total new membership this session one hundred and sixty-four.

The standing committee also submitted the following ticket for members of the official board for the next year, who were elected: President, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky.; Vice President, Prof. Alex. Finchell, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Permanent Secretary, Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass.; General Secretary, Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass.; Treasurer, Wm. S. Vaux, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Auditing Committee, Messrs. Eustis and Wheatland, of Mass.

Prof. E. T. Cox announced that arrangements have been made for to-morrow's excursion party to pass directly to the Mammoth Cave, instead of stopping on the way at New Albany as was at first contemplated. The excursion train leaves Indianapolis to-morrow morning at 6:30 o'clock.

Prof. T. Sterry Hunt stated that superficial changes are constantly going on in the region of Niagara Falls, gradually changing the outlines of the falls, and, in view of this fact, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the important changes going on in the surface geology of Niagara Falls are such that it is highly desirable that a resurvey of the falls should be made, the old monuments resored, new ones erected, and new photographs of the locality be taken; and further, that, in pursuance of this plan, the Legislature of New York be memoralized to order such a survey to be made.

Dr. Hunt named the following as an appropriate committee on memorializing the New York Legislature: F. A. P. Barrass, Chairman, Chas. F. Daly, Prof. Geo. W. Holly, Prof. James Hall and Sir W. E. Logan, of Canada, inasmuch as Canada is interested with the State of New York in the preservation of these monuments.

A resolution was also adopted that a committee of five be appointed to report at the next meeting of the association on the best methods of organizing and conducting State geological surveys, and making publication of the results. Professors Swallow, Hall, Newbury, Winchell, and T. Sterry Hunt were appointed such committee.

The general session then adjourned to meet in sections.

Section B—Professor James Hall submitted his remarks on the Catskill and red sandstone group as they occurs on the borders of Pennsylvania, which gave rise to a brief discussion, participated in by Professors Swallow and Cope, Professor Hall closing.

The President of the Association, Professor Asa Grey, read a paper forwarded by Mr. Reuas Davis, a farmer of New Hampshire, entitled "Some views of the nature of the difference in the mental capacity of high and low races of men. Professor Grey remarked that it was remarkable that such a paper, though somewhat erratic, should originate from such a source. The theory sought to be demonstrated is this: That all the properties of the thing we call mind are constantly distinctive of matter exists in plants; hence the greater variety of plants represented in a person the greater will his mental capacity be. The variety of plants a person may eat in his or her life time will have but a small percentage of effect on himself, but it comes by inheritance. The number of ancestors a person has had in twenty-five or thirty generations, and the variety of food those ancestors have eaten, determine his mental capacity. The author sent with his manuscript several well-executed and very exact looking drawings in explanation of his ideas of the subject treated.

Prof. Morse said that it might as well be claimed that the wearing of a certain kind of clothing would enhance the races as well.

Prof. Richard Owen and Mr. Ferguson spoke of the baneful influence of the intermarriage of blood relations, and then Prof. N. C. Hilgard submitted some remarks on the organic identity of the albumen and endosperm of seeds.

When he had concluded, the next paper in the course was by Prof. P. R. Hogon, on the the Embryology of Ambistoma Lurida of Cope, followed by Prof. Swallow's remarks on the snow line and temperature of Montana, who said, as our time is nearly exhausted I will simply state that the snow line in the main range of the Rocky Mountains appears to rise from a point north of the Pacific railroad to the central portion of Montana, and then falls to the north; but this snow line appears to fall to the east and to the west of the main range, as shown in the Belt and Bearpaw Mountains on the east and the Bitter Root and other mountains to the west. But little snow falls in the central valleys of the mountains. In the Deer Lodge Pass not more than two or three inches fell at any one time during the winters of '68, and 69, and 60 and 70. No reasons yet given seem to be sufficient to account for the high temperature of this portion of the Rocky Mountains. The warm winds from the south, the high, warm plains around these mountains, the numerous hot springs of this region, either singly or combined, do not appear sufficient to produce the effects observed.

Then followed papers by Prof. Andrew, entitled "Some observations on the stratigraphy and geology of Ohio;" by Prof. McGheney, "Notice of tentiary insects found;" by F. A. Richardson, "On Green river, Wyoming."

Section A—Dr. James G. Rogers read a paper on steam boilers, water, and incrustation. Papers were also read by T. Sterry Hunt on the oil wells of Terre Haute; by Prof. Tingley, account of a dust storm which occurred in Clinton county, Indiana. A number of other papers were also read in this section on various subjects.

The last meeting of the general session was held to-night.

A committee of arrangements for the next annual convention, consisting of Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville; J. D. Whitney, of California, and A. C. Marsh, of Yale College, were appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Indianapolis, the Governor and City officers, the city authorities, the railroad companies, citizens of Terre Haute, Brazil, Knightsville, and New Albany, the newspapers, &c., after which the convention adjourned.

A social reception will be given to the members of the convention to-night by the proprietors of the Daily Journal Company at the residence of W. H. Rascrman.

About two hundred and fifty names were registered this evening for the excursion to Mammoth Cave to-morrow.

## THE SOUTH.

**The Army Worm at Work.**

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 22.—Reports from the richest cotton fields of Alabama and Mississippi say that the army worm has appeared in greater numbers than ever before. The boll worm is also reported in many localities.

**THE CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22.—Accounts from every part of the coast section report immense damage to the cotton and rice crops, and especially cotton, from the recent heavy and continued rains and gales. Reports from the interior, on the other hand, represent the cotton and corn to be suffering greatly from the protracted drought.

**BURIED AT SEA.**

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Capt. Douglas, of the pilot-boat Cornelia, who boarded the bark Norton, hence for St. Johns, N. B., reports the death of Captain Easlow, of the Norton, on the 20th inst., 25 miles out from Southwest pass. He was buried at sea.

**SUICIDE.**

Samuel Butler, residing at 366 Baronne street, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head.

Weather very warm.

## CINCINNATI.

**Cincinnati's Great Bore.**

CINCINNATI, August 22.—General John C. Fremont, Colonel S. W. Morton, President of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad, Judge Cutter, of Marietta; James T. Brady, of New York, arrived here to-day, on business with reference to the great tunnel under Walnut hills.

**RAILROAD LEASES.**

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to-day ratified the action of the Directors in leasing the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne railway. Out of fifteen thousand votes, only three hundred were against ratification.

Owing to complications, caused by holders of preferred stock in the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction road, the lease of that road by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company was not acted upon. At a future meeting this will come up for ratification.

### CHICAGO.

**Direct Trade With Europe.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Tribune this morning calls attention to a new phase in the Chicago importing trade which has been recently developed. This is the bringing of goods from Europe via Montreal, and landing them direct at our wharves without previous overhauling. Several of our largest merchants have adopted this channel of traffic, which promises to grow rapidly, by reason of its success. A propeller, laden with dry goods, which left Liverpool on the 20th of July, arrived in port yesterday, so that by twenty-two days from the time the goods left a European port, they will be in a warehouse of the interior. This is much quicker time than can be depended upon in importing via New York, where goods, beside being subjected to outrageous charges, are usually detained from ten to twenty days in the custom-house, in addition to twelve days or more on the ocean, and three to seven days on rail, with high charges for transportation. This independent mode of transporting is working well. The only fear is that New York interest will become so seriously alarmed at the threatened loss of this source of levies that they will offer better inducements for a time, and flatter our merchants into a renewal of their fealty to the old system. What is wanted now is a complete concentration of commercial independence, and no taking it back.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A CANNON.

Wm. K. Clark was killed, Charles Ryan mortally wounded, and Henry Carrie severely cut and bruised by the explosion of a cannon at Lawrenceville, Ill., while firing a salute on the 7th inst.

BURNED TO DEATH.

At Osage, Iowa, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Francis B. Scanlon was burned to death while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene.

BOGUS TEA COMPANY.

The Empire Tea Company, pretending to do business at 49 Lasalle street, Chicago, is pronounced by the Mayor and police officers a bogus concern, and people are advised not to invest.

THE BRIDEWELL BOARD COMPLETE.

The Mayor sent into the Council last night, for Bridewell Inspector, the name of A. E. Bishop, and he was rejected; then the name of John C. Haines, and he was confirmed. The board is now complete.

A SUICIDE REPENTED.

Mrs. Hammond, wife of G. Hammond, who shot herself on Sunday morning, died last night, from the effect of her wound. Before her death she expressed much sorrow for the deed.

LEG CUT OFF BY A TRAIN.

Michael Slatterly, a switchman, was run over, in the Michigan Southern depot, this morning, and so badly injured that he will probably die. One leg was completely severed from his body.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER MORTALLY INJURED.

John Fitzgerald, a discharged soldier, while standing on the platform of one of the cars on the Rock Island railroad, this morning, in some manner was thrown off, and so badly injured that he cannot recover. He was on his way to his home, in Oh

# COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, '71.



RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion; and 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $15; two months, $30; three months, $40; every day for one month, $50; two months, $75; three months, $98.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wanted," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Sunday Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrology," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $2. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.


## KENTUCKY NEWS.

Gen. Fayette Hewitt, Quartermaster General of Kentucky, has returned to Frankfort, and will occupy room adjoining Washington on official duty.

The Mayfield Democrat has no doubt but that there will be from ten to fifteen thousand persons present at the "Pioneers' Meeting" at Mayfield on the 23d of September.

The Hickman Courier favors Hon. Thos. H. Corbett, of Ballard county, for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Mayfield Democrat also names Mr. Corbett's candidacy.

The Observer building at Lexington was so much injured by the Fire on Monday that the proprietors were forced to move his office to another. The Observer and Reporter, however, will however make its appearance as usual this (Wednesday) morning.

A fine two-year-old colt belonging to Capt. Blackburn, of Woodford county, was accidentally killed on his farm a few days ago. The filly was by Alexander's celebrated Woodford Membrino, out of Fanny Henry, and was purchased by Capt. Blackburn. Had refused $500 for her only a few days before.

The Mayfield Democrat says: "Major John Malone, of Columbus, Ky., died near that place on the 9th inst., while hauling logs, the unloading one of them rolled on his foot, which caused his death. Maj. Malone was a gallant Confederate, and was a candidate for the Legislature in Hickman county, but withdrew just before the election. He was about thirty years of age, a very popular gentleman, and his death is very much regretted."

The examination into the late disturbances at the Frankfort election, which was fixed for Monday last, has been postponed, and the papers and information in the hands of the officers directed to be given to the Commonwealth's Attorney for such action as the grand jury, which meets on Monday next, might see proper to take in the premises. The Yeoman says this course was deemed best, as the proceedings before Judge Thompson, of the County Court, would not have been warranta against any one in particular. But now, in the nature of an inquiry into the facts as a basis for arrest and prosecution.

The Paducah Kentuckian of Sunday contains the following: "It was reported yesterday that several cases of cholera had been put off the train at Mayfield; that it rapidly spread, and that fifteen persons in the immediate vicinity were dropping along the streets. It turned out that 'the cases of cholera' were casks of Chicinnati whisky, which were taken off the train, and which rumor says were really decimated. The Mayfield Democrat did not reach yesterday as usual." Mention of the arrival of some of this same "Cincinnati whisky" at Paducah was made in the columns of yesterday (Tuesday.) We are glad to note the speedy recovery of the Kentuckian man.

The Lexington Statesman has the following in regard to several cases of the drunkards attended with fatal results. The Statesman says: "We understand that a young man about eighteen years old, named Thomas Bullock, a resident of Harmony, in Scott county, near the Owen line, was bitten some time ago by a mad dog. He was bitten in both hands and arms and also in the breast. He first applied a medicine of much repute belonging to Gen. Berry. Then went to West Liberty and applied two others. Then the doctors advised him to try whisky. His wounds, however, all healed in a short time, and he was feeling perfectly easy upon the subject, when, about forty days after the biting, he began to feel a pain in his hand and a stiffness in his neck. These symptoms increased until the third day, when he had a convulsion which lasted until that night, when he died. During this last day he was a great sufferer, and begged his friends to kill him. We understand that the same dog, before he was killed, bit several other dogs, one of which bit a Mr. Jonathan Taylor and his wife, the latter of whom has died. We understand that after these occurrences dogs and cats (for they also went mad since,) stand a poor chance outside of their owners' presence. Our informant says that as many as seventy-five dogs have been killed in the Cane Ridge neighborhood and the upper edge of Owen in the last week."

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Huntsville, Ala., will soon be lighted with gas.

The Memphis street cars carry about 120,000 passengers per month.

Track-laying will soon recommence on the Savannah and Memphis railroad.

Cattle are dying in considerable numbers in Madison county, Ala., from the murrain.

The Virginia State Medical Society holds its annual meeting at Lynchburg on the 18th of October.

Ten thousand Memphis children are expected to take part in a great Sunday-school celebration to come off in that city in May next.

At the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday last, there were assembled representatives of twenty-one young railroad companies in different sections of Georgia.

The school census of Nash county, North Carolina, shows there are twenty Indians, nine males and eleven females, in that county between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

Bainbridge, Ga., has a natural curiosity in the shape of a mineral spring which has been in constant use for over seventy-five years. A generation of men have died in their efforts to colonize it.

The board of health at Mobile, Ala., after a careful examination, report that there is not nor has there been a case of yellow fever in that city this season, and that rumors to that fact are unfounded.

The coastwise shipments of lumber from Jacksonville, Florida, from the 1st of July to the 15th of August, one month and a half, amount to five million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and twelve feet, besides twenty thousand shingles and twelve spars.

The Columbus Index, one of the best and most progressive Democratic papers in Mississippi, says: "The Hernando Press—a good Democratic paper—has received a club of thirteen subscribers. This is the right sign. Wonder if a Bourbon newspaper would take or s-c-o-r-n such subscriptions."

The Weldon (N. C.) News says: "The workmen engaged in the construction of the new Petersburg track, on the south side of the Roanoke, are daily turning over a large number of human bones, that have been buried in the ground—the last relics of the Indians that but a few years ago, as it were, were wont to roam at liberty through this section."

The Savannah (Ga.) News says: "There is a negro witch-doctor in Polk county, Florida, named Wilkinson, who is going round among the negroes and practicing upon their credulity, professing to cast out devils. The editor of the Tampa Peninsular thinks he should be treated to forty lashes. If he can't cast the devil out of the Florida suffrage-slingers, let him go ahead."

The champion glutton of Mobile, Ala., is for the time being on the sick list. The following application to the physician in charge of the Hospital for said city speaks for itself: "Dr. Barnes—This is the man who ate sixty-two eggs for breakfast and drank one gallon of lager beer; for dinner, he ate six pounds of beef, two loaves of bread, and drank one gallon of lager beer. He feels sick and wishes admittance into the hospital."

A Georgia paper gives the result of a game of base ball in this manner: "The game of ball last evening was very lively. The only casualties were an arm broken, one eye nearly put out, one jaw broken and as many fingers broken as there were boys playing. At the end of the eighth inning both sides were so badly used up that the ninth inning had to be postponed until the play was completed. Until then the game will remain unfinished."

A Virginia exchange says: "Twenty-two years ago Tyler Curtis, a youth of Hanover county, in this State, son of Dr. Henry Curtis, left Virginia to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He worked his way to San Francisco as a common sailor, and went into business there without any capital; and now he is a merchant prince, and we hear of his unanimous nomination for the mayoralty by the Democratic party of that great, populous and growing city."

The "Montgomery County Nine," holders of the Alabama silver ball, publish a challenge in the Montgomery (Ala.) papers to all base ball clubs in the southern States. The game to be played for the championship of the Southern States, at Montgomery, Ala., within the next thirty days. The Eagle Club, of this city, is mentioned in the list of clubs challenged. Clubs intending accepting the challenge are requested to address E. B. Wentworth, secretary, at Montgomery.

A few days since a negro woman died in Sumter county, S. C., and was buried in rather a singular manner. She had united with a negro church, but had back-slided, and was not in good standing at the time of her decease and interment. So, when she became ill, no one would assist her or call in a physician, and she died, probably for want of attention. Not long past, for directions that the body should be placed in the grave head downward, and it was done, because, as he said, "she was going to the infernal regions anyhow, and that was the proper position for her."

The second annual meeting of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Montgomery, commencing Tuesday, October 10, and continuing five days. Twenty thousand dollars in premiums will be awarded. According to present prospects this fair will be the largest of any ever held in the State of Alabama. Among the special premiums for speed is one of one thousand dollars for the best running horse, two-mile heats, and one of five hundred dollars for mile heats; one of one thousand dollars for the best trotting horse, mile heats—best three in five, in harness. The special premiums for speed are exceedingly liberal, ranging from $1,000 down to $250. Running contests governed by rules of South and West Turf Congress. Trotting governed by rules of National Association.

Lowrey and his gang of outlaws in Robeson county, North Carolina, have so far held their own against the North Carolina militia who attempted to drive them from their hiding-place in the swamps. The Adjutant General of North Carolina has finally left upon a plan by which it is thought will effect the capture or extermination of the outlaws. Fifty men are to be selected by voluntary enlistment, to be composed of men of the requisite nerve and determination to enable them to go into the field with the expectation to remain there until the object of their mission be accomplished." A company of United States troops will also be stationed there to co-operate with them. The Adjutant General thinks this number sufficient and estimates he can move with expedition a large force. The Wilmington Star, from which the foregoing is taken, hopes soon to hear that the summary punishment of the Robeson outlaws.


The Adams Express, with its customary promptness, has supplied us with all the leading Eastern and Southern papers in advance of the mails.


We publish this morning a very vigorous and lucid exposition of the aims and objects of the Young Men's Democratic Club, recently established in this city. The writer is a gentleman of character and ability, and he proposes to follow up his first paper with several additional articles on the same subject. He contends that the organization of which he is a member has a right to be heard no less than the ordinary channels of political communication, and, as we readily admit this, the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL are open to him as to all classes of correspondents who have matter of interest and value to lay before the public.

### Governor Leslie.

The Paducah Kentuckian takes us to task for what it regards as unjust censure of Governor LESLIE. It tells us that Governor LESLIE did not pronounce against the "new departure" of his own volition—that he did not go out of his way to make it an issue in the canvass—but that it was forced upon him by his competitor, whom, the Kentuckian thinks, we should condemn if we condemn any one. It is not our business to condemn the nominee of the party opposed to our own for the issues he may see fit to introduce into his canvass, but, as far as he is concerned, to dispose of those issues on their face. We had nothing to do with General HARLAN'S line of debate. But we think we had a right to expect of Governor LESLIE, our own candidate, a fair share of consideration and prudence. Herein he failed us. He began his canvass upon a key-note pitched unnaturally and indiscreetly high. Unloading one of them rolled on his foot, which caused his death. Maj. Malone was a gallant Confederate, and was a candidate for the Legislature in Hickman county, but withdrew just before the election. He was about thirty years of age, a very popular gentleman, and his death is very much regretted."

The examination into the late disturbances at the Frankfort election, which was fixed for Monday last, has been postponed, and the papers and information in the hands of the officers directed to be given to the Commonwealth's Attorney for such action as the grand jury, which meets on Monday next, might see proper to take in the premises. The Yeoman says this course was deemed best, as the proceedings before Judge Thompson, of the County Court, would not have been warranta against any one in particular. But now, in the nature of an inquiry into the facts as a basis for arrest and prosecution.

The Paducah Kentuckian of Sunday contains the following: "It was reported yesterday that several cases of cholera had been put off the train at Mayfield; that it rapidly spread, and that fifteen persons in the immediate vicinity were dropping along the streets. It turned out that 'the cases of cholera' were casks of Chicinnati whisky, which were taken off the train, and which rumor says were really decimated. The Mayfield Democrat did not reach yesterday as usual." Mention of the arrival of some of this same "Cincinnati whisky" at Paducah was made in the columns of yesterday (Tuesday.) We are glad to note the speedy recovery of the Kentuckian man.

The Lexington Statesman has the following in regard to several cases of the drunkards attended with fatal results. The Statesman says: "We understand that a young man about eighteen years old, named Thomas Bullock, a resident of Harmony, in Scott county, near the Owen line, was bitten some time ago by a mad dog. He was bitten in both hands and arms and also in the breast. He first applied a medicine of much repute belonging to Gen. Berry. Then went to West Liberty and applied two others. Then the doctors advised him to try whisky. His wounds, however, all healed in a short time, and he was feeling perfectly easy upon the subject, when, about forty days after the biting, he began to feel a pain in his hand and a stiffness in his neck. These symptoms increased until the third day, when he had a convulsion which lasted until that night, when he died. During this last day he was a great sufferer, and begged his friends to kill him. We understand that the same dog, before he was killed, bit several other dogs, one of which bit a Mr. Jonathan Taylor and his wife, the latter of whom has died. We understand that after these occurrences dogs and cats (for they also went mad since,) stand a poor chance outside of their owners' presence. Our informant says that as many as seventy-five dogs have been killed in the Cane Ridge neighborhood and the upper edge of Owen in the last week."

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Huntsville, Ala., will soon be lighted with gas.

The Memphis street cars carry about 120,000 passengers per month.

Track-laying will soon recommence on the Savannah and Memphis railroad.

Cattle are dying in considerable numbers in Madison county, Ala., from the murrain.

The Virginia State Medical Society holds its annual meeting at Lynchburg on the 18th of October.

Ten thousand Memphis children are expected to take part in a great Sunday-school celebration to come off in that city in May next.

At the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday last, there were assembled representatives of twenty-one young railroad companies in different sections of Georgia.

The school census of Nash county, North Carolina, shows there are twenty Indians, nine males and eleven females, in that county between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

Bainbridge, Ga., has a natural curiosity in the shape of a mineral spring which has been in constant use for over seventy-five years. A generation of men have died in their efforts to colonize it.

The board of health at Mobile, Ala., after a careful examination, report that there is not nor has there been a case of yellow fever in that city this season, and that rumors to that fact are unfounded.

The coastwise shipments of lumber from Jacksonville, Florida, from the 1st of July to the 15th of August, one month and a half, amount to five million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and twelve feet, besides twenty thousand shingles and twelve spars.

The Columbus Index, one of the best and most progressive Democratic papers in Mississippi, says: "The Hernando Press—a good Democratic paper—has received a club of thirteen subscribers. This is the right sign. Wonder if a Bourbon newspaper would take or s-c-o-r-n such subscriptions."

The Weldon (N. C.) News says: "The workmen engaged in the construction of the new Petersburg track, on the south side of the Roanoke, are daily turning over a large number of human bones, that have been buried in the ground—the last relics of the Indians that but a few years ago, as it were, were wont to roam at liberty through this section."

The Savannah (Ga.) News says: "There is a negro witch-doctor in Polk county, Florida, named Wilkinson, who is going round among the negroes and practicing upon their credulity, professing to cast out devils. The editor of the Tampa Peninsular thinks he should be treated to forty lashes. If he can't cast the devil out of the Florida suffrage-slingers, let him go ahead."

The champion glutton of Mobile, Ala., is for the time being on the sick list. The following application to the physician in charge of the Hospital for said city speaks for itself: "Dr. Barnes—This is the man who ate sixty-two eggs for breakfast and drank one gallon of lager beer; for dinner, he ate six pounds of beef, two loaves of bread, and drank one gallon of lager. He now feels sick and wishes admittance into the hospital."

A Georgia paper gives the result of a game of base ball in this manner: "The game of ball last evening was very lively. The only casualties were an arm broken, one eye nearly put out, one jaw broken and as many fingers broken as there were boys playing. At the end of the eighth inning both sides were so badly used up that the ninth inning had to be postponed until the play was completed. Until then the game will remain unfinished."

A Virginia exchange says: "Twenty-two years ago Tyler Curtis, a youth of Hanover county, in this State, son of Dr. Henry Curtis, left Virginia to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He worked his way to San Francisco as a common sailor, and went into business there without any capital; and now he is a merchant prince, and we hear of his unanimous nomination for the mayoralty by the Democratic party of that great, populous and growing city."

The "Montgomery County Nine," holders of the Alabama silver ball, publish a challenge in the Montgomery (Ala.) papers to all base ball clubs in the southern States. The game to be played for the championship of the Southern States, at Montgomery, Ala., within the next thirty days. The Eagle Club, of this city, is mentioned in the list of clubs challenged. Clubs intending accepting the challenge are requested to address E. B. Wentworth, secretary, at Montgomery.

A few days since a negro woman died in Sumter county, S. C., and was buried in rather a singular manner. She had united with a negro church, but had back-slided, and was not in good standing at the time of her decease and interment. So, when she became ill, no one would assist her or call in a physician, and she died, probably for want of attention. Not long past, for directions that the body should be placed in the grave head downward, and it was done, because, as he said, "she was going to the infernal regions anyhow, and that was the proper position for her."

The second annual meeting of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Montgomery, commencing Tuesday, October 10, and continuing five days. Twenty thousand dollars in premiums will be awarded. According to present prospects this fair will be the largest of any ever held in the State of Alabama. Among the special premiums for speed is one of one thousand dollars for the best running horse, two-mile heats, and one of five hundred dollars for mile heats; one of one thousand dollars for the best trotting horse, mile heats—best three in five, in harness. The special premiums for speed are exceedingly liberal, ranging from $1,000 down to $250. Running contests governed by rules of South and West Turf


### That Bill Again.

The Frankfort Yeoman, of yesterday, makes a very pretty display of extracts from the local press concerning John Rodman's advertising. "We do this," the Yeoman tells us, "because, having invited their remarks, we deem it only courteous to publish such as come to our notice." One might hope, and indeed expect, that so much would make the Yeoman happy. But it does not. The quotations, which present the case from an anti-COURIER-JOURNAL standpoint with sufficient emphasis, are supplemented by some editorial remarks that suggest a word or two. The Yeoman says:

It will be observed that, while the majority of the papers condemn the action, a few sustain it; but even these latter only upon the ground that it was an individual matter with the candidate. If this were so, we should not have raised the question. But we are compelled to take a different view, and contend that the publication of the lists of appointments was not in the interest of the candidate, but of the party at large. As said before in the case of the hearing persons as candidates for party nominations, or as independent candidates, there is every propriety in making a individual charge, but the election proves the nomination as a matter of fact. The individual is nothing. He is elected or not, and voted for, not as an individual, but as the nominee of his party. His canvass becomes the party's affair to a large extent, and his success, advance, the general cause, and to elect the whole ticket.

It would be just as appropriate to make an individual charge against the electors on a Presidential ticket, or against the candidate for President, themselves, as in the case of a State ticket. The charge, if made, should be against the party at large, in whose behalf the candidate is running, and not imposed upon the individual.

But it is custom which has decified what matter shall be charged to any one, and what shall be regarded as news, and we contend that it has been the universal habit of all papers in this and Kentucky to include such matter as that charged for by Rodman's advertisements in the list decised, under the latter head, just as in the case of printing the ticket at the head of the paper. In printing handbills or any similar jobs, no one has ever contended for gratuitous work. For announcing the State ticket, or the joint appointments of candidates, we have never before heard of charging friend or foe.

The publication of appointments is, in reality, a joint interest of both the candidate and the party whose nominee he happens to be. The candidate is personally interested in getting the office he applies for, and in the pursuit of this object is personally interested in securing a large attendance of the people to hear him speak. The party, as an organization, is likewise interested. The candidate and the party, thus interested, are advertised. This advertising costs, in white paper alone, a considerable sum of money. The question arises, Who shall pay this? Shall the candidate, who is personally concerned to the extent of extending his reputation and obtaining a lucrative office, pay it; or shall it be paid out of a party fund raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the canvass; or shall it be contributed—and that under a sort of compulsion—by the press, which is least interested, and has already contributed perhaps more than any other element in the party?

It is not for us to consider who shall pay this bill. This is not the point at issue. The bill itself is questioned. We contend that it is just—that it ought to be paid by somebody. The Yeoman contends that it is unjust and ought not to be paid at all. By this token the nominee ought to have the freedom of country and town during the canvass—the freedom of the blacksmith shops—the freedom of the barrooms—the freedom of the inns, toll-gates and livery stables. The editor votes like other men. He pays his quota of money raised for party purposes like other men. He works and writes for his party as few other men do, and then he is coolly told that, though everybody else is paid, he must make no charge for advertising, which is not a spiritual but a purely commercial branch of his business.

The fact that such charges have never been made is no argument that they ought not to be made. We should never have a correction of ancient abuses if every effort at fair and rational reform should be dismissed in this fashion. Nor is the Yeoman's plea, that we might with equal justice charge for the publication of the Presidential ticket as for the State ticket, an argument, except against itself. The Presidential ticket, which will appear next year in the COURIER-JOURNAL, will not be paid for, because there will be nobody to pay for it, and because we shall contribute it as our gratuity to our party over and above what other men pay, and also over and above what we ourselves contribute in our own persons, as individual members. It is a tax which, if inflicted on the rank and file of the party, would raise little less than a revolt. The daily and weekly editions of the COURIER-JOURNAL now issue nearly a hundred thousand copies inclusive every week, averaging a little less than half a million a month. Now the bare space which the Presidential ticket will occupy for four or five months of next year will cost us in naked white paper alone nearly two hundred dollars in square cash. Does any fair or reasonable man say that this should be donated by us as a matter of right and duty? After we have contributed our labor, which is itself a donation—after we have contributed our support, which is a thing not to be bought at all, but which is nevertheless a thing of value—after we have joined with our fellow-Democrats in making up a sum to pay the expenses sometimes of public speakers and sometimes of public halls and sometimes of brass bands—shall we be accused of venality because we present *our* legitimate bill of charges, to come out of the sum to which we have contributed at least as much as any one else?

We take the Presidential ticket as an illustration simply. Of course it will not be paid. We shall contribute it and contribute it freely because our organization has no fund to meet it. But there ought to be a fund, and we maintain that, there being such a fund, the printer is as much entitled to his settlement as the owner of the public hall and the conductor of the brass band, as the tavern-keeper, the tailor, and the blacksmith. Let the party pay as it goes. Let the editor pay as he goes. An editor is not required to advertise either his church or his Masonic lodge for nothing. These have treasuries of their own to defray their expenses. Such should be the case with political organizations; and until it is the case it is as little as the candidates can do—they being the direct beneficiaries of partisan favor—to lighten the load of the editors and at least divide the expenses of the canvass.

The Yeoman closes its article as follows:

We are as much opposed to the dead-head system as any one, and put our opposition into practice in all proper cases, but we do not think the present case comes under that heading. If the COURIER-JOURNAL had announced at the beginning of the canvass that it would not publish the list except as an advertisement, then there could not be complaint; but to wait until the canvass was over and then present its bill for matter for which it never before charged, and that, coupled with the abuse heaped upon Gov. LESLIE and incidentally upon his colleagues for having differed with it upon the New Departure programme, makes the whole thing smack more of personal vindictiveness than adherence to any strict business principle. There is an element of spleen in the transaction which overshadows any mere business feature.

The Democratic candidates, we take it, will have no occasion to complain of any sharp practice on our part. We have sought to establish a principle which we knew very well in advance was sure to raise a storm, not to take snap judgment on anybody. Our business intensity is a matter between ourselves and our patrons, and if they are satisfied (and so far as JOHN ROBERTS is concerned we have his personal assurance on the subject), the public, and least of all the press, has no right to complain. As to the Yeoman's charge of malice, that is as gratuitous as it is offensive, and suggests a query as to the motive which inspired it to make an attack, which, to say the least of it, was not made in either a friendly or courteous manner, whatever may have been its prompting.


### Politics in America.

One of the most thoughtful books which Germany is just now giving to the scientific and philosophic inquiry of the age is FREDERICK KAPP'S History of Frederic the Great and the United States, albeit the fund is absolutely hostile to America, and the matter in many ways prejudicial to our character and wounding to our vanity. Herr KAPP'S estimate of our politics is especially low. "The Americans," he says, "regard the State chiefly as a means of promoting local interests, either of a personal or political character. They hold every political problem to be a business which should be made to yield the greatest possible profit—as a game which must be won at all hazards. The means employed are entirely immaterial so long as they suffice to insure success. In most of the public measures proposed at the Federal and State capitals the first question asked is, whether any money can be made out of them. The American representative considers the public welfare only when he finds that it will not interfere with any of his own private schemes. The soil which produces him is not the soil of the whole country, but the soil of a narrow circle, and his mental vision is consequently sectional, instead of being national or cosmopolitan. To escape all possible contradictions, to ally himself with the most powerful influences, to follow his party wherever it may lead, to gain votes and to lose none—these purely selfish aims are the mainsprings of all political action in America. The partisan machinery, the platforms, etc., are managed by mediocre and often the most corrupt elements in the nation, which have a direct interest in elevating the greatest number of inferior men to the highest public stations, because muddy waters are thought best to fish in. For this reason, self-contained and great characters are so rare in political life; they are either killed off by silence or completely isolated. The intelligence of the country, its spiritual life, is thus driven to seek an outlet for its energies in other spheres of action. That which is, or tends to be, most elevating, great and noble in the United States, generally keeps aloof from all active participation in politics." How true this is the observant watcher of current affairs can determine in his own mind. But it sounds true enough to be the emanation of a native cynic.


### "Death in the Boiler."

The Secretary of the Treasury, as appears by the circular instructions he is just now issuing to steamboat inspectors and the supervising board, is honestly and zealously bent upon putting a stop to boiler explosions, and the attendant loss of life and property, if he can. But is he not neglecting the most sensible and efficient part of the machinery of *prevention*, when he neglects the *combination safety valve* invented and patented by a citizen of Louisville, and to which he has been requested to have the severest *tests* applied? It seems so to us. Meanwhile, death is busy in the boilers, destroying valuable property almost every day, and turning out widows and orphans by the hundred. Since the terrible destruction on the Westfield at New York, only a fortnight ago, we have chronicled the explosion of another steamboat on Lake Chatauqua, another at Wilmington, N. C., and a third at New Brighton, Staten Island. And now we have to add the blowing up of a locomotive on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and another at Wright City. And to supplement these comes an account of the explosion of a boiler at the Brooklyn Navy Yard! And so it goes—day after day, week after week, and month after month. Three of the combination safety valves, we understand, will be attached to boilers used in operating the machinery at the great Cincinnati Industrial Exposition next month; and that will afford a good opportunity for persons interested in steamboat property, workshops, and manufactories—not to speak of those interested in human life—to examine this invention and see it in practical operation, which, after all, perhaps, is a better test of its real merits than any experiments would be.

☞ Nearly every day the Atlantic cable brings us something about Garibaldi's health. People who can enjoy neither good nor bad health without having it constantly talked about by telegraph ought to remove to a country where the possession of health of any sort is prohibited by special act of Congress.

☞ The New York Evening Mail says "the Boston Transcript ventures the opinion that this is the carnival summer for vermin." We would suggest that the editor might greatly mitigate the evils of that carnival, so far as he is concerned, by the use of a fine-tooth comb.

☞ One of the Cincinnati papers nominates Gen. HARLAN for President and another nominates him for Vice President. If the newspapers don't quit talking about Gen. HARLAN in this way, the first thing you know he will be wanting to "enter the lecture field."

☞ The Boston Times says "General BUTLER again took occasion to show his contempt for the press in his Duxbury speech." A constant effort of ten years has convinced the press that it can never show the half of its contempt for General BUTLER.

☞ Some of the Bourbon papers charge that we have "swallowed the amendments." We have done nothing of the sort. They were thrust down our throats, and we simply declined to blow ourselves up with nitro-glycerine to get rid of them.

☞ The Philadelphia Press declares that Philadelphia is the healthiest of all the large cities in the United States. It must be a remarkably healthy place indeed, or such a paper as the Press couldn't live there.

☞ A New York journal tells us that "General GRANT shows good sense in getting away from the miasmas of Washington." It is rather singular that he should do so, as he shows good sense in very little else.

☞ HORACE GREELEY intends to give several reasons why GRANT should not be renominated, because he finds it impossible to give one reason why he should be.

☞ It is said that THEODORE TILTON claims to be the greatest editor in America. If the claim is just, the next greatest editor in America is no editor at all.

☞ There is a physician in this city who is so very skillful that he has been known to have snatched some of his patients from the very grave.

☞ The New York Standard asks: "What is truth?" It is the thing that is most carefully excluded from the columns of the Standard.

☞ A Radical paper says "GRANT has appointed but forty-one of his relatives to office." Lord, how this world is given to lying!

☞ The New York Sun asks if GRANT is not a dictator. No, he is merely a small potato.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ All parties wanting fine furniture will find it to their interest to attend S. T. MOORE & CO.'s sale to-day. See auction column.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.
Wintersmith's Bourbon and Poisoned Brandy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.
For sale by Springer & Bro., Druggists, 91 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it!

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.
DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of fever for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia," that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.
Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.
I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true. W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

### The Louisville Female College,

or rather Dr. Prettyman, is making very liberal offers to the young ladies of this city, and also to those of our neighboring cities over the river. They can travel on the street cars to and from school daily free of charge, i. e., at the expense of the institution. It is, in effect, placing a first-class young ladies' college at every man's door. See advertisement.

### Notice.

As it is believed by many in the City Council that I am a candidate for the Health Officer's position, I desire to say that this is an error.
E. S. GAILLARD.

### Important to the Ladies.

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification and add immensely to their personal beauty by the use of an article now being sold by our druggists known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular.
au16 eodim

### The Best Hair Dressing

in the world is Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon. It has been tested for over 20 years, and is constantly growing in favor. It not only beautifies the hair, but causes it to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray.
au16 eodim

### Notice.

J. Dolfinger & Co., Importers and Dealers in China and Glassware, Silver-plated and Britannia-ware, Cutlery, Lamps, etc., have removed from their old stand to the large and spacious ware-rooms adjoining, where they will be pleased to see their numerous friends and customers. Having a new and complete stock on hand, and receiving daily direct from the manufacturers, we invite everybody to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
J. DOLFINGER & CO., 93 Market,
au20 Su We&Su between Third and Fourth sts.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston is the greatest face beautifier.

☞ Wintersmith's Great Remedies, the best medicines of the day. For sale by N. H. Murray, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Bank streets. au22 d6

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au17 d&wly

### DIED.

MILLER—On Friday, August 18, at the residence of her grandfather, in Bullitt county, Ky., Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, only child of Rowan O. Miller, of this city, aged one year, nine months and ten days.

HARPLEE—At his mother's residence, No. 266 Grayson street, at 2:45 o'clock, August 22d, 1871, JAMES HARPLEE, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral this evening at 4 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers please copy.

### MEETINGS.

**Masonic Notice.**

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will meet in special communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for R. A. degree. All visiting companion Chapters are fraternally invited to meet with us. By order. J. D. CHRILL, H. P.
E. O. BROWN, Secretary.

**Masonic Notice.**

Called meeting of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 106, F. & A. M., in their hall, Masonic Temple, on this (Wednesday) evening, August 23d, at 7½ o'clock. Work in M. M. degree. R. E. MILES, W. M.
GEO. W. ERNEST, Sec'y.

### EDUCATIONAL.

**Mrs. Burnet's School for Small Children**

WILL be reopened on Monday, September 4th, at St. Paul's Church. Entrance north side. au23 eod12

THE next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 6th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. BUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au4 dlm.

**FOREST ACADEMY.**

**Select Male School.**

ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The character of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced, and judicious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted, and provided for physical development, and wholesome analogies of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.

This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.
jy2 deod3m C. H. McCOWN.

### PROPOSALS.

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Engineer's office, No. 242 Fifth street, until 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, August 23, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To reconstruct Second street, from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Broadway, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, and also excepting the space occupied by the rails of the street railway, by regrading, recrushing and paving the same with Nicolson pavement.

The work to be contracted for by squares.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinance regulating the same.

Bond, with approved security, required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 23d day of August, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Aug. 18th, 1871. au19 dt1

### YEAST POWDER.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no fear of Food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight at represented. Grocers and dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
H. C. ARMSTRONG,
HIBBITT & SON,
and by other dealers in Louisville. feb7eodeow6m

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, JOHN C. SHERLEY,
Recently of St. Louis, Mo. Louisville, Ky.

**PITTMAN & SHERLEY,**
**Commission Merchants,**
AND
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,
No. 59 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
au16 dlm

**J. N. ROBSON,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, Ash, East Bay,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and, confining himself strictly to a commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shippers of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

### OCEAN STEAMERS.

**ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS**
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY TO AND FROM
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

THE steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.

For Freight or Pass

# COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, '71.


## THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Young Men's Democratic Club was organized in this city on Saturday last, and has already over one hundred enrolled members. Since Saturday application for membership has been made by at least one hundred more young men, and there is every reason to believe that by the 2d of September, the time of the next regular meeting, there will be several hundred active members of the club. This rapid increase in the members of the club, the prominence of the gentlemen who are at the head, and the space devoted by the press of this city to the discussion of the movement, all indicate that there is something more in this organization than, as has been alleged, the visionary juvenility of a few misguided youths.

The success of the club has been gratifying to those interested in the movement, but it has not been accomplished without opposition from those who assume that their position is the only true one, and who hold that party allegiance demands an entire submission to their dictation. The newspapers have freely discussed the composition, the purpose, the proper mission and the principles of the club from a newspaper standpoint, and the writer proposes in a few brief articles to notice, from a entirely different standpoint, some of the objections that have been urged against the organization.

By insinuations as to the origin of the club, and reckless denunciations of the individuals composing it, an attempt has been made to throw suspicion upon the sincerity of those engaged in the movement, and to prejudice the public Democratic mind against the purposes of the organization. An inspection of the roll of members will reveal the fact that the individuals who compose the club are Democrats of as good standing as those who question the sincerity of their action, and that it includes the names of most of the Democratic candidates who were elected at the recent election. In their declaration of principles they declare themselves Democrats, and their organization an integral part of the Democratic party. They declare their pride in the past and present position of the party in this State, and heartily and fully adopt the platform of the last Democratic State Convention at Frankfort.

That the want of some such organization was sorely felt in this city during the recent campaign none can deny. A question has, however, been raised as to the proper mission of such a club. The members of the club hold that their mission is not merely to execute what others have planned; not merely to bear aloft a banner upon which others have inscribed a motto. There is now no campaign to execute, but there is a campaign to be prepared for, and the large and intelligent body of Democrats who compose the Young Men's Democratic Club have as much authority to plan and suggest the mode of conducting the coming campaign as have the editors of newspapers. The newspapers of this State have various opinions as to the proper course for the Democratic party to pursue, and have no hesitation in endeavoring to impress the public with their own peculiar views. If five hundred or a thousand Democrats in this city entertain the same view, they certainly have a right to associate themselves and collectively give utterance to their opinion and endeavor to impress it upon the party.

The first and principal declaration of principles the denunciations therein contained of all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power; and the usurpations of the departments of the General Government; who see the charge boldly and positively made, that the chiefs of the Radical party are seeking, by their construction of the Constitution, to destroy the liberties of the people; who hear the demand made in the eighth declaration for a repeal of the bayonet bill, and the Ku-klux bill, coupled with the charge that they were enacted by the Radicals to establish a military despotism and perpetuate the present administration, will have some difficulty in recognizing sincerity and truthfulness in the reckless and unfounded assertion, made by some of the opponents of this movement, that Morton would not for no better platform than is here presented."

Those who assert, as has been asserted, that the position of the Young Men's Democratic Club is meaningless and unfruitful, if it does not mean an impossible recantation of Democratic beliefs, may safely be challenged to point out one single word in this declaration of principles that cannot be sustained by Democratic authority which every Democrat in Kentucky respects.

J. M. W.

TUESDAY, August 22, 1871.

## SMALL TALK.

The Frankfort Infant, rising from its pap.

Spies Rodman's bill and starts a yell interval.

That rouses every fice within its range.

And ev'ry whiffet barks. "*The Courier-Journal!*"

"Bow-wow is this?"

"Bow-wow is that?"

"Bow-wow—bow-wow—

You're not a Democrat!"

THE Bos. Po. boasly leads itself to the circulation of a report that Miss Nellie Grant is not pretty."

A MASSACHUSETTS man has raised nearly three pecks of potatoes this year from a pin potato of the Early Rose variety.

WENDELL PHILLIPS declares that American newspapers are "poisoned fountains." He probably got his idea from the fact that a great many lies are edited by squirts.

HENRY WIDDON, a Cairo solemn 'un who had been too free with the women, made a Cairo Judge indignant by offering twenty dollars for a decision in his favor. The Judge has been looking for scorstad ever since.

MARY JANE SCALES and Lewis Ford, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mary Jane's husband, are not to suffer the death penalty, the Governor of Kansas having commuted their sentence by reducing the penalty to imprisonment for life.

THE Bos. Po.'s London letter says: "Prince Arthur is a very amiable young fellow—that is, he always grins, fidgets, and talks, in public, brown nature in the presence of people. I don't believe he has a drop of intrigue with Irish maidens (as Wales did), and likes to play military on fancy review occasions. But he hasn't brains, and does not propose to be anything more in life than a carpet army officer."

SCHUYLER COLFAX has retired in vain. The New York Standard, which is excellent Republican authority, says: "The programme of those who do not agree that the renomination of Gen. Grant is wise, is to nominate Schuyler Colfax. The movement is said to be under the special patronage of Mr. Greeley, and its friends are only waiting for the opportune time to spring his name before the country."

THE Richmond Enquirer is riding a fierce raid against the new Yankee apparatus for keeping women's stockings up. That paper says: "It may do well enough for those ladies who lack sufficient rotundity of limb, but our Virginia women are not deficient in any of the necessary adjuncts that go to make up the perfect mold of form, and can keep their garters on and stockings up without resorting to any new inventions."

THE Chicago Post, which holds office under Grant, is opposed to Harlan as a Republican candidate for President. The Post remarks: "Gen. Harlan made a fair race, but he has shown no overshadowing abilities and his services to the party have not been so conspicuous as to entitle him either to the first or second place on the ticket. Moreover, Kentucky will go Democratic for the next ten years, and to give either office to its helpless Republicans would be madness."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, formerly of Philadelphia, writes: "All Philadelphians are average. Genius no sooner sticks up its head amongst the Keystoners than the horses on the State arms ramp and plunge, and every oyster in the population sheds his shell for a missile. 'If you see a head hit it,' says the average Pennsylvanian—'heads, or lose.' Consequently, everybody with a head carries it in his pocket, and passes it off for his purse, or moves away where he can wear it with safety."

A KENTUCKY journal on the day after the election in that State appeared with headlines reading: "Riots at Frankfort, Lexington and Paris—Several Persons Killed and Wounded—A Glorious Day's Work." Kentuckians have peculiar ideas of "glorious work"—(Detroit Post.) Now, will the Post be fair enough to add that the headlines to which it refers were those of the Louisville Commercial, the leading Radical organ in Kentucky? Two Democrats were shot down, but the Post needn't go to the trouble of mentioning this last fact.

SOME of the scissors men on American newspapers are in a state of perpetual perspiration lest the public shall not understand that the employe who does the clipping has as much brains as the employe who does the writing for the press. It is very important to the scissors man that the public shall know how valuable he is, and it is very unfortunate that the public doesn't know or care enough about the newspaper business to get information that will correct the impression that the work of "Scissors" is merely a matter of muscle. The American Newspaper Reporter has written an exhaustive paragraph to prove that "scissors" has brains, and the rate at which this paragraph is traveling is quite bewildering.

## THE EMINENCE FAIR.

### First Day—Large Attendance—Fine Show—Awards of Premiums, &c.

### Full Particulars.

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

EMINENCE, August 22.

The first annual fair of the Eminence Agricultural and Mechanical Association commenced to-day, with fair promise of remunerative success. Some of the most substantial and popular gentlemen of this and adjoining counties have given the weight of their influence and capital to the enterprise, and it is confidently predicted that the pending exhibition will be equal to any in the State. The management is as follows: President, Captain Thomas Todd, of Shelby; Vice President, John A. Horsley, of Shelby; Treasurer, N. W. Gould, of Eminence. Directors, James O'Bannon, Sam. H. Callaway, Dr. L. E. Bryan, P. E. Samuel, A. D. Hopkins, Warner O'Bannon, W. D. Callaway, and A. B. Smith, of Henry; Joseph Hornsby and A. G. Drane, of Shelby; and James Vincent, of Oldham.

The exhibition to-day comprised articles of domestic manufactures, agricultural implements, orchard, garden and field products, sheep, mares and colts, buggy horses and mares, trotting stock, &c.

Among the judges of articles in the feminine line were the following representative ladies, whose taste and judgment are proverbial:

Mrs. Newton Bright, Mrs. Wm. Bird, Miss Mary Drane, Miss Nannie Armstrong and Mrs. W. C. Callaway, of Shelby; Mrs. James Guthrie, Mrs. R. P. Samuel, Mrs. J. M. Callaway, Mrs. S. H. Callaway, Mrs. M. B. Moody and Mrs. R. L. Ricketts, of Henry.

The following gentlemen, from Louisville and vicinity, are appointed judges on important rings to-morrow (Wednesday), and their presence is particularly desired, viz: Richard Veach, Captain A. Pennington, Louis Bills, Richard Tarleton, J. B. Parks and P. Barbour.

The show of cattle and horses is expected to be fully equal to that of Madison, as several of the best breeders and trainers of the State are on the ground with their stock.

Several Louisville manufacturers are here, but only two or three of them have been thoughtful enough to bring with them specimens of their handiwork. Enders & Co., carriage and buggy makers, have some of their workmanship on exhibition, which does infinite credit to their manufactory.

The domestic manufactures exhibited today were excellent in quality but deficient in quantity. The Eminence woolen mills made an excellent showing in jeans, cassimeres, cloths and blankets. The display of quilts, silk and worsted, was the best we have seen this season. Show of fruits excellent, so far as the writer has noticed, but few. The vegetable exhibition did not do justice to the capacities of the soil.

The feature of the day was the trotting race, open to all ages and sexes, best three in five, mile heats. It will be seen that a Louisville horse, **Kit Hazard**, the property of Mr. B. F. Newhouse, was winner. At one time the odds were against him, but the longe-tail ran the better he came down to the wire, and his last heat won easily.

PREMIUMS—FIRST DAY.

The principal premiums to-day were as follows:

Specimen Needlework—Specimen silk embroidery, Miss Anna Armstrong, of Shelby.

Specimen Worsted Embroidery—Miss Emily Zaring, of Shelby.

Suit of clothes, cut and made by a lady—Miss Mary Jeanes, of Shelby.

Silk comfort, hand or machine-work—Mrs. J. H. Berry, Eminence.

Specimen linen embroidery—Mrs. Wm. Bird, Shelby.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Sod plow—J. L. Gill, Columbus, Ohio.

Double-shovel—Louisville Agricultural Works.

Single-shovel—Louisville Agricultural Works.

Harrow, two-horse—M. Gerring, Eminence.

Corn planter—James Seiby & Co., Peoria, Ill.

Churn—Deion Manufacturing Co., Toledo, O.

Hand churn—Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson, Eminence.

Buggy—J. Enders & Co., Louisville.

Rockaway—W. J. Wright, New Castle.

Set Double-Harness—B. H. Dale, Shelby county.

Set Single Harness—B. H. Dale, Shelby county.

Man's Saddle and Bridle—B. H. Dale, Shelby county.

SHEEP—LONG WOOL.

Premiums not reported up to 5 o'clock.

OPEN RING FOR LONG WOOL.

Buck, aged—S. T. Drane, Henry.

Ewe, any age—A. G. Drane, Henry.

OPEN RING FOR SOUTH DOWNS.

Buck, any age—John Middleton, Henry.

Ewe, any age—Dr. L. E. Brown, Henry.

SHEEP—SOUTH DOWNS.

Buck and three ewes—John Middleton, Henry.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Combing-wool buck—W. D. Callaway, Henry.

Combing-wool ewe—Thos. Hardy, Henry.

Clothing-wool ewe—Dr. L. E. Brown, Henry.

HORSE STOCK.

Mare, and colt by her side—Thos. S. Vanatta, of Shelby Co.

Finest and best saddle-gelding or mare—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Pair buggy-horses—Iley bands and under—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Pair buggy-mares—S. Bryant, Louisville.

TROTTING RACE.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5—premiums $300—6 entries—best stock in the country.

First premium ($60), R. A. Newhouse, of Louisville, entered grey Red Head (for which he paid $6,000).

Bart Jenkins $500 and is now offered $6,000.

Second premium ($100), Boise & Co., of South Carolina, Superior, never before beaten.

Third premium ($50), Jeff. Williams, of Louisville, entered Kit Hazard, a fine animal and one that will make better time under more favorable circumstances.

M.

## CRAB ORCHARD.

### The Last Day of the Races—Friday Night's Hop—The Shooting Affair.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, Aug. 19.

The meeting over the Spring Hill course closed to-day with two races the first two miles, over eight hurdles, three and a half feet high, rather weighty, the first to receive $150, the second $30, and the third horse $20, which resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Jennings enters b. a. Tom | 1 |
| Scott Farris enters blk. f. Gray Stocking | 2 |
| Scott Farris enters b. g. Morgan | 3 |
| R. L. Gilkerson enters s. g. Jack | dist |
| Kenner Farris enters b. g. January | dist |

Time, 4:44½.

In this race the rider of Kenner Farris' horse was thrown, breaking his neck, from which death resulted in a few instants. He was the same boy who was thrown in the previous hurdle race, but insisted upon riding again, with the above disastrous result. He was unskillful and checked his horse just at the jump.

The second race was two-mile heats, free for all ages, for a purse of $400, which resulted as follows, two heats being run:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. G. Moore ent. b. h. Bayonet, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam by imported Yorkshire | 1 | 1 |
| Jos. Mitchell ent. b. h. Dangler, 3 yrs. old, by Jack Malone, dam by imp. Sovereign | 2 | 2 |

Time, 3:45½, 3:45½.

In closing this record of the first races ever run on this course, in 1860, it is only just to Mr. Farris, the proprietor, to bear testimony to his exertions to perfect all the arrangements that would make the meeting a success. Admirable order has been preserved, no liquors have been sold on the grounds, nor have any of the recent affrays in town had any connection with the races. The whole week, under the care of Colonel Warren Grigsby, President of the Association, has been a very successful one; consequently the time has been pleasant, and Crab Orchard may yet be one of the most famous racing places in the West.

The man George Dollins, one of the wounded in the recent affray, died to-night. Bess and Perkins will have their examining trial next Saturday, but it is hard to say with what result. Public feeling runs rather high, but is pretty equally divided between the two factions.

The hop here last night was very successful; quite a number from abroad were present, and there was a great deal of display of fine dressing amongst one portion at least of those assembled. The hops every night continue, and what with the very pleasant company assembled the time seems to pass very agreeably for all those now here.

S.

## STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

### Further of the Scandal Concerning the Editor of Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

[From the New York Globe, Aug. 18.]

Since the first exposure in the Globe of Saturday last of the heinous crime with which Stephen Pearl Andrews stands charged, various rumors have been in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Miles, in making affidavits in regard to the matter, did not do so in the interest of justice, but for the purpose of obtaining money more easily. In order to ascertain what foundation there was for the statement, a Globe reporter last evening started to investigate the matter, and during his researches found facts enough to warrant the belief that a conspiracy has been entered into by one branch of the family to extort money from the other branch, as the following story will show: When the alleged outrage became known to Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin, they, in order that the affair might not be made public, offered Mrs. Miles' son a position in their banking-house. Mrs. Miles consented to this, and for a time everything went merrily. After Dr. Sparr's death, at French's Hotel, Mesdames Miles and Sparr established a magnetic healing institute at No. 28 University place, but, not succeeding in that business, they applied to the ladies in Thirty-eighth street for money, threatening exposure if not furnished. The money was grudgingly furnished, they restored to its normal condition until about a month ago, when a second application for funds was refused, hence the present state of the case. Another fact, which will no doubt be made public at the trial, is that the young girl is stated to have been a willing participant in the crime, and only revealed it at the request of her grandmother. The case as it now stands is a very mixed one, and further developments may be expected shortly.

CARD FROM MRS. MILES.

NEW YORK, August 19.

*To the Editor of the Globe:*

In your issue of Wednesday there appears an article charging me with an attempt to blackmail Stephen Pearl Andrews, on account of a crime he perpetrated upon a member of my family. I now desire to state that the article was false in every respect but that which relates to Stephen Pearl Andrews' crime, and that I have never received one cent of money from either Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin or Dr. Ambrose Smith; on the contrary, I intend to prosecute all and each of them to the full extent of the law; that, so far as the article in question relates to my business, I have at no time been more successful than at present.

By giving this an insertion, you will oblige

MILES.

## CASSIUS M. CLAY.

### His Letter to Lincoln, of Leavenworth—Horace Greeley for President.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22d of July, ult., asking my views of the political situation, is received.

I think it is a good feature in the British Constitution that Cabinet Ministers take a place in the legislative bodies, and defend their measures and policy; a vote of no confidence changes the Cabinet, and the will of a nation is carried out at once. It is a great misfortune that a headstrong President may keep the nation in a wrong policy for four years. Another great gain would be that patriotic criticism of the Cabinet policy would not necessarily be construed as inimical to the President or his party in power—but a change in the Cabinet would result, not in new men of the same party—or moderate men in part of the other party—all of which would insure to the public weal and soften the force of faction, which in all ages has been one cause of the ruin of nations.

The Confederate States profited by our fatal experience, and made a single Presidential term six years, and the President ineligible. This would give the Executive sufficient time to mature and carry out any policy and take away the motive for the abuse of power, and for the general corruption which come of re-election, and which, I think, it seems to be the greatest present evil in our system; and as we cannot at once engraft the change on the Constitution, I am for rigidly enforcing the policy by electing no President for a second term.

Another great evil, which has been common to most nations, and ruinous to nearly all, is the putting military men into civil offices. Neither you nor I can make a shoe without a long service at the trade; but statesmanship is more difficult than shoemaking. And military men are taken up, not only without any experience in politics, but necessarily with qualities and education adverse to all true statesmanship. It would be just as wise, on the day of battle, to put civilians at the head of the armies to the exclusion of military leaders, as to put military men into civil places.

The rewards and honors of each profession belong to that profession only. There is no more reason for rewarding for patriotic services a great general than a great lawyer or any other civil office than there is for so rewarding a great preacher, doctor or astronomer. The whole idea is a relic of the barbarous ages, and is a blot on our system. Such is the answer toid that there are plenty of men who will take the office and salaries as they are. But what sort of men are they? Certainly not the best men, and the subject in this point of character in the nation should rule the nation. The result of this system is that men of the first ability are driven from politics, and for, becoming politicians, they form those corrupt rings to increase their income by illegitimate legislation, which threaten the existence of all property and the overthrow of Republicanism itself.

The great issue of slavery being settled by constitutional law, and the dread arbitrament of arms, and the great body of the Democratic party having acquiesced in the logic of events, it only remains to reduce the late insurgent and the repressive Union forces into peaceful co-operation. In greatness of danger and the revolutionary times of France, Mirabeau, said: "Concurrence of all wills is necessary to become ruction."

And who is better able to effect this than our distinguished friend, Horace Greeley? who has shown his statesmanship in avowing long since "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage."

"The South" contains more than a third of our population. Aside from Alaska, she owns the largest area of the Republic; she has the better climate and soil, and the world-wide used produce—cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco; she has as fine a race of men as exists. Their intelligence, and love of all Americans, can we afford to make an Ireland, a Poland, or a Hungary of these people?

A Southern man knows with a thousand times more delicate and nice perception than we have done all my life, I say, for their sakes as well as my own, give us a candidate of our party, like Horace Greeley, who comes to us with the olive branch, rather than the rifle, refusing amnesty, bares the sword for the eternal subjection of a Saxon people?

The large experience, eminent ability, and unselfish patriotism of Horace Greeley, no man dare deny. It is objected only that he has not always been a safe leader in politics or social questions. A man who never changes his opinions is either a fool or a miser than all other men. If Horace Greeley has erred, it has been on the side of philanthropy and progress. He has never committed more mistakes than others who assume to be his equals. His honesty and frankness have won for him opinions better known to the world. After a long life of close observation of public men, I say freely that I know of no man who has been more guided by the love of God and man more for the world in his day, than Horace Greeley. The American people owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be paid. If he shall be nominated at the next meeting of the Republican party for President in 1872, he will be triumphantly elected. The North will secure her highest interests, and the South will be content. We shall "live and love."

Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

Gen. WM. LARIMER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1871.

## The Redman Horror.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Some of the Kentucky partisan newspapers are shocked at learning that the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL charges candidates for office advertising their speaking appointments. It is very shocking. It is one of the evil effects of an independent press, which now and then, in a class of politicians useless to it no better than the community at large that sustains it. Public journals are of no value to anybody until conducted honestly. Honesty and fearlessly means surrendering Independence of thought and action; and the publisher who permits himself to wear somebody's collar has no right to complain of the use made of the columns he is absurdly presumed to control. We believe that journals of this class should be whipped in whenever disposed to kick in the traces; and we shall be much concerned if they ever behaved so badly. But they don't. Your true organ meekly receives whatever is given, advocates whatever ordered to advocate, and suppresses whatever is marked out for denunciation. Candidates should pay its contributors nothing. Few of them would anyhow receive it, no matter how small the sum. With the independent press it is different. Its conductors are under no such obligations. Their journals are sought because seeking; patronized, because, having proved their value, space in their advertising columns is worth paying for. Business is business; and it does not occur to any mind that the citizen whose time in using and subscription patronage builds up journals should be thus heavily taxed for the benefit of political parties. Partisan journalism is seen its palmy days, and is rushing into galloping consumption. The newspaper kept by a ring or clique from toppling is in danger of climbing over it. Who cares for the influence of a man unable to stand without being held up?

## New Railroad Project in Indiana.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

NORTH VERNON, Aug. 20, 1871.

In July last I read an article in your paper calling attention to a railroad enterprise which, if taken up and completed, will connect the Louisville branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at North Vernon with the Saginaw, Jackson, Fort Wayne, and Cincinnati Railroad at Newcastle, Ind. There are responsible parties ready and offering to take up this line of railroad and complete it ready for the iron if $5,000 per mile can be secured to them, and to place the iron on the same and run the road to North Vernon, where it connects with the Madison and Indianapolis, Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, and the Louisville lands the latter branch of the road. We think the view you took of the subject was a correct one—that the city of Louisville would be greatly the gainer by the building of this road and should aid in its construction. Her wealth and locality should waken up an enterprise sufficient at least to give some consideration to this road. One-half the effort made by large cities here is now being made by Evansville, Ind., to build a railroad from Evansville to Eaton, Ohio, would secure the completion of this work in less than one year. It is but 63 miles of railroad to make against 280 of the Evansville road, and there is already $3,500 to the mile secured by the people of the county and township (taxes). This amount, with $1,500 more per mile, will secure the making of this road.

GREENSBURG.

☞ On the eastern slope of Clark mountain, Nevada, near its summit, there is a perpendicular cliff two hundred and fifty feet high. At about one hundred feet from the base of the cliff, on its front, are engraven the characters + I L D. The cross and letters are of immense size, being fully sixty feet in hight, and cut into the cliff two and a half feet deep—so that they can be plainly seen at a distance of five miles. By whom this strange workmanship was done is unknown. The fact, however, that the letters are the Roman character, and are preceded by the figure of a cross, would make it appear that it was done by the Jesuit missionaries, who were known to have been in that region many years ago. The Indians know nothing of its authors, nor have they any traditions concerning its origin.

☞ A lady in Vermont has been made dangerously ill from the effects of a bite on her hand inflicted by her daughter, who is deranged. Her hand and arm to the shoulder are discolored, and symptoms of virulent poison have appeared.

## THE LEXINGTON FIRE.

### Destruction of $80,000 Worth of Property Monday Night.

### The Loss and Losers.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 a. m., the building on the northeast corner of Main and Upper streets, occupied by Barnes & Wood, druggists, and owned by the Fayette National Bank, was discovered to be on fire. Barnes & Wood occupied not only the whole of the corner building, but also the second and third stories of the second house, which was owned by Mr. John T. Miller, and the ground floor of which was occupied by Mr. Lovenhart, as a variety store. It was in the second story of this second building that the fire originated, as supposed, by the spontaneous combustion of some of the chemicals in the room. The fire once commenced, communicated rapidly with other inflammable material in the building, and when the fire was first discovered it was in full headway, and in spite of the efforts of the firemen and insurance agents and other citizens, with the limited means at hand disposed, the fire continued to spread and destroy until six large brick three-story buildings were razed to the ground and one other seriously injured. We understand that the firemen did all they could to check the fire, but the hose would burst, and the cisterns would refuse to yield any more water. It looks to us as if this should not have been. These cisterns are either too small or our authorities have neglected to fill that they were sufficiently full of water. The cause of the fire was purely accidental, and the attempt which has been made to throw, not only the blame, but the criminality of it, upon a perfectly innocent man is as contemptible as it is false; and should be ignored by all good men. The amount of property in houses and stock destroyed will amount to about $60,000. The amount of the loss in buildings will be about $45,000, upon which there was an insurance of $36,000. The loss in stock is variously estimated by the different insurance agents, some estimating it as high as $35,000, all of which is covered by insurance. The whole block known as the Higgins block was totally destroyed, consisting of the following buildings:

First—The Fayette National Bank building, insured in the agency of Lowry & Campbell (Andes) for $4,000.

Second—The property of John T. Miller, insured in the same for $4,000.

Third—The property of James Campbell; insured in the agency of Lowry & Campbell (Andes) for $6,000, and in the agency of Castleman & Boyer (Washington) for $6,000.

Fourth—The property of Mr. Shultz; insured in the agency of Lowry & Campbell (Andes) for $4,000, and in the agency of W. King for $3,000.

Fifth—The property of John A. Higgins; no insurance.

Sixth—The property of Hon. C. D. Carr; insured in the agency of J. W. Cochran & Son for $5,000.

The Observer building, occupied by the Observer and Reporter Publishing Company and the property of Mrs. D. C. Wickliffe, was insured in the agency of J. W. Cochran & Son to the amount of $3,000, and was injured perhaps to half that amount. The stock of Barnes & Wood was insured to the amount of $20,000, $13,000 with the agency of W. King and $13,000 with the agency of J. W. Cochran & Son, and $7,000 with Western company. Lovenhart's stock was insured for $1,000 in the agency of Cochran & Son to the amount of $1,500. Lell, who occupied the third building, had his stock insured with the Lexington agency to the amount of $4,000. N. T. Cheek, fifty-cent store, was insured to the amount of $3,000, and Price & Co. was insured with Lowry & Campbell and C. F. Cannon & Co. to the amount of $5,000.

## THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

### Some Bits of Useful Information About It.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Mr. Erastus Brooks, of the New York Express, says his paper is not among the oldest of the living journals of New York city, but since it started, in 1836, twenty-seven daily daily papers have been started and have died there, after losing at least twenty millions of dollars.

There are few more difficult enterprises than the establishment of a daily paper in any large American city. It is not only capital that is needed, but brains also are necessary, and a "good deal more" than both. Stability and added courage and patience, enterprise and industry, ideas, conditions, intellectual liberality, the constant activity of the five senses, and a fair degree of common sense. Where it is possible to bring these fundamental forces to a newspaper venture, there is more chance of it's success than in the creation of the largest new upon us, and for the next three or four weeks boats will not do much. Steamers in running order will command high prices at good prices, and all generally loaded to the full depth of the water. A heavy fog arose on the river this morning, and no boats left or arrived. The Memphis Avalanche of Monday says: "The river is about at a stand, with 8 feet in the channel from Cairo down. During the past few days shoal crossings have cut out considerably, and navigation has improved. White river has 3 feet above the bar at its mouth, and Arkansas has the same depth out from Little Rock. The weather yesterday was pleasant. Business confined chiefly to arrivals and departures. Boats from this point are very light and hardly worthy of notice. The Memphis fleet is now coming now upon us, and for the next three or four weeks boats will not do much. Steamers in running order will command high prices at good prices, and all generally loaded to the full depth of the water. A heavy fog arose on the river this morning, and no boats left or arrived

# COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, '71.

### The Kentucky Election.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 29.—We received the following counties to-night:

Elliott—Leslie, 526, Harlan, 121.
Martin—Leslie, 91, Harlan, 165.
Lawrence, Perry, Pike and Wolfe are still out to complete the returns. The vote will be compared on Monday next and result declared. W. T. SAMUELS,
Asst. Sec. State.

### W. H. TISTADT.

**The Story of the Young Drug Clerk Who Took Too Much Chloroform.**

The Coroner went to Owen & Sutton's drug store, on the corner of Market and Floyd streets, yesterday, for the purpose of examining the contents of the trunk belonging to the young man, W. H. Tistadt, an account of whose death by chloroform was published in the COURIER-JOURNAL yesterday. The trunk contained quite a large assortment of clothing, which are marked in a gentleman's wardrobe, several books, albums, and a large package of letters. None of the letters or papers, however, throw any additional light upon the family history of the young man, and the only information therefore in regard to his relatives is contained in the letter from his brother, at Carrollsville, Md., directed to W. H. Tistadt, care of Owen & Sutton, and received by them the day of the young man's death.

By calling at Springer's drug store, on Market street, the following information was elicited in regard to the previous history of Tistadt. He learned his trade or profession with Mr. Springer when quite a young man, and is spoken of as one of the most efficient clerks in their employ at that time, being quick to learn, affable in manners, energetic in action, and in a short time had acquired the German language sufficiently to wait upon the German customers. He remained at Springer's several years, and when he announced that he was compelled to leave, on account of family matters, Mr. Springer regretted exceedingly the necessity which caused his departure and the loss of his valuable services. This was about the close of the late war. Since that time, the letters and papers found in the trunk show that Tistadt had been living at St. Louis, New Orleans and other Southern towns and cities.

About five weeks ago Tistadt returned to Louisville, and at once went to his old place for a situation. Mr. Springer still retained such a kindly recollection of him that he felt sorry there was no vacant position that he could give him. He felt so much interest in Tistadt that he gave him a very high recommendation to Owen & Sutton, by which means a situation was procured at this place. Owen & Sutton speak of Tistadt in terms of highest praise, but on two occasions were compelled to remonstrate with him for being under the influence of chloroform. He excused himself by saying that he was sick, and only applied it on such occasions. Last Thursday he was again found under its influence to a dangerous extent, and Messrs. Owen & Sutton were compelled to discharge him from their employ from fear of evil results that might follow. It also appears that Tistadt saturated a handkerchief with chloroform every night on going to bed, which he used as a means of producing sleep. The young man who occupied the same bed with him, would sleep with him no longer, fearing the results of this excessive use of chloroform, and apprehensive that Tistadt might some night unconsciously put him under its influence. Those who have inquired into the circumstances surrounding Tistadt's death, incline to the opinion that it was not a premeditated one, but resulting from carelessness in the use of chloroform, which continued use of it had made deceased reckless of its dangerous effects.

Among Tistadt's papers is a marriage certificate between Alonzo Garrett and Jennie Tistadt, at Cincinnati, June 23, 1860, signed by Wm. H. Harrison, pastor of Lutheran Church, Elm street, between Ninth and Court.

### PERSONAL.

Phil. T. German, Esq., returned from New York yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Karns, passenger agent of the Panhandle route at Pittsburgh, was in the city yesterday.

E. P. Claudon, editor and proprietor of the Houston (Texas) Times, is in the city *en route for home via the East.*

Wm. Burd, of Cincinnati; Judge Craddock and E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, and Colonel Wharton were at the Galt House last night.

Rev. J. Lancaster Spaulding, the eminent Catholic divine, returned home yesterday from a trip to California, very much improved in health.

Judge J. C. Adams, editor of the Franklin Sentinel, one of the spiciest and best of our Kentucky exchanges, is spending a few days in our city.

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith is nominated unanimously as President of the American Scientific Association, which meets at San Francisco next year.

Wm. Hyde, Esq., of the St. Louis Republican, was in the city yesterday on his way to Frankfort, where his family has been spending a portion of the summer.

Samuel A. Reid, Esq., President of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and late editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, is at the Willard Hotel. He proposes spending a few days in this city.

Messrs. J. H. Laws, A. M. Holton, B. H. Wasson, Edwin Bell, W. H. Taylor, H. Hirshberg, B. A. Madigan, and G. W. P. Atkinson, committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, were in the city yesterday, guests of the Galt House.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**The Pewee Valley Festival**

last Thursday evening, under the management of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, we understand, was a beautiful and successful occasion, even without the "foreign aid" of moonlight. That being so, what may not be predicted of the festival to-morrow evening, under the management of the ladies of the Episcopal Church, whose beautiful Gothic Grove is to be the charme of the beautiful crescent, and the brilliant evening star that just now lends an ensweal glory to the occident!

### Latest News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28, 1871.

The city is full of people; the cause, Old John Robinson. From early morn, and even last night, there were crowds of people, but this morning the crowds are denser, being the country people and farmers, whose name and fame this monument is intended to commemorate and perpetuate, and we trust it will not be said that one citizen of Louisville declined contributing his mite in furtherance of this most laudable undertaking. The Southern people are very wisely abandoning all similar local enterprises and concentrating their means in aid of this one great object.

### TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

**Death of an Old Farmer and His Son While Crossing the Railroad Track Near Columbus, Indiana.**

**Horrifying Details.**

Monday afternoon the Louisville train No. 3, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, Capt. James Phillips conductor, was on its trip up, two miles south of Columbus, Ind., and, while crossing a county road, ran over a wagon that happened to be crossing the track at the time. The team consisted of two horses and wagon, in which were two men—or a man and boy. A passenger says he saw the wagon as it was thrown up in the air as the locomotive struck it, and he describes it as the most terrible scene he ever witnessed. The two men and one horse were instantly killed; the man and wagon landed on one side of the road and the horses on the other, several feet distant. One horse was breathing as the passenger train passed along. The men lay with outstretched arms, and had apparently never moved after they landed upon the earth. The top of the head of one was entirely taken off. It seemed unaccountably strange how such an accident could have occurred just at this point. The train was running at its usual speed, and the road and railroad run nearly parallel for a long distance. The team was going south, while the train was going north, and must have been in full view to the occupants of the wagon for more than a mile. The engineer, Mr. John Lindley, one of the most careful on the road, whistled as usual, and the brakes were put on. Mr. Slater and son were looking on, and they say that the wagon drove slowly along and up on the track, apparently paying no attention to the approaching train. When the team got upon the track, they made a halt, when the driver hit them lightly with the lines. Just at this moment the engine struck the wagon and the two men were instantly hurled into eternity. Mr. Horace Scott, the General Superintendent, was on the train; also Mr. Werne, Thomas Hackett, Colonel Buckner, D. C. Brady, George W. Norton, T. G. Waters, and other prominent gentleman of this city. Colonel Scott proceeded immediately to Columbus, procured the Coroner, undertaker, etc., and returned to the scene of the sad accident.

From Mr. C. Eggleston, train-dispatcher of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, at Jeffersonville, we learn that the persons killed were Cal. Tabor and his son, a boy, only eleven years of age. This is the third serious accident that has occurred at this crossing in the two years past. The officers state that the persons who have met with these accidents are farmers, living far back in the country from the railroad, who are unacquainted with the speed of the train. At the crossing where the accident occurred the train can be plainly seen, either way, for half a mile. Mr. Tabor and son lived in Bern county, twenty-three miles west of Columbus, Indiana.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

COLUMBUS, IND., Aug. 28.—The accident yesterday evening occurred about two miles south of Columbus. The man was driving towards the train, and his son being the only occupants of the wagon. He had a plain view of the approaching train for over half a mile. The accident was witnessed by a number of persons residing in the vicinity. Their testimony and the verdict of the coroner's jury exonerate the employes of all blame. The name of the party killed was Calvin Tabor and son, of middle fork of Salt creek, Van Buren township, Brown county, some twenty-five miles west from here. He was a well-to-do farmer, and leaves a wife and four children. The son that was killed was the oldest child, and was about twelve or thirteen years of age.

### UNDER THE AMENDMENT.

**Prosecution of the Election Judges for Refusing to Allow Negroes to Vote—Their Defense.**

It will be remembered that some ten days since Messrs. Liter, McKinney and George Parmele, the judges and clerk of election at the Third precinct of the Ninth ward, were charged with having unlawfully prevented a colored man from voting at the late State election.

They were presented in due form, and cited to appear before Commissioner Merriweather at the Federal court-room in the Custom-house. On account of the absence of Colonel Wharton, the District Attorney, and Colonel Bullitt, who has been acting for Colonel Collins during Colonel Collins's absence, the case has been laid over from day to day, until on the 31st when the testimony was heard, and on yesterday the arguments made and concluded. Colonel Bullitt represented the Government and J. B. Dupuy the defendants.

Mr. Dupuy was not present during the examination of the witnesses, and up to the argument of the case the defendants had no counsel.

The act of Congress, which the defendants were charged with having violated, is in substance as follows:

"That any person by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others, to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at such election, &c., &c., shall pay $500 to the party aggrieved, besides his attorney's fee and costs, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. It will be observed that the least fine which can be inflicted for a violation of this act of Congress is $500, and the fine may be any amount no matter how great; and the shortest time of imprisonment under the act is one month, but may be as long as twelve months, and the violator may be fined and punished both by a heavy fine and one year's imprisonment.

It seems that on the day of our last State election a colored man presented himself at the polls and offered to cast his vote; upon being questioned he stated that he had been reared in the State and had lived in the county since the 10th of April last.

The judges of the election determined that he was not a qualified voter; they not only so ruled in his case, but so declared in other instances where white men presented themselves at the polls, offering to vote the Democratic ticket. This was proven by Mr. John Graham, a well-known citizen of high standing and a Radical.

Section 5 of article 3 of the State constitution provides that "every white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, and in the county, town or city in which he offers to vote one year, next preceding the election, shall be a voter," &c., &c. The Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution makes the negro a voter, but this depends upon his being twenty-one years of age, his length of residence in the State, &c., which is set out in the section above cited of the Constitution.

The judges, it seems, wrongfully decided that, as the applicants had not resided in the county one year next preceding the election, although they may have been residents of the State for a long series of years, were not entitled to vote. In this they were clearly in error, though it was an error into which many have fallen in the construction of this section of the constitution.

Mr. Dupuy argued earnestly and at length in behalf of the defendants:

First—That there was no intent on the part of the judges to violate either the act of Congress or the constitution of the State, because the evidence showed a strict impartiality in administering their interpretation of the law without respect to race, color, or party.

Second—That no crime or offense could be committed without a combination of the intent to commit the act, and the commission thereof, and that the case was on the part of the judges no intent to violate any law or deprive any party of any right when the votes were refused.

Third—That if the law did presume an unlawful intent upon their part by such refusal, such presumption was rebutted by the evidence, which clearly showed the absence of such intent.

Fourth—That the means employed to "hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct" a citizen from voting must be of the nature of "force," or "bribery," or "threats," or "intimidation," *or of a like nature*, for the act which declares that he who shall by "force, bribery, threats, intimidation, *or other unlawful means*, shall," &c., means that he who shall employ any *such* means as "force, bribery, threats, intimidation," or *any means of a like nature*, and the judges in deciding that the parties could not vote had not used *any such means*, and if they had erred in their construction of the law, they had only done what other judges had often done before and upon similar occasions, and in the same ward and precinct for years past.

Col. Bullitt very promptly dismissed the charge against the clerk, Geo. Parmele, and after a few remarks submitted the case. The Commissioner stated that, although the defendants improperly refused to receive the vote of the negro, he would dismiss the case, and did so immediately upon the close of the arguments by the attorneys.

### The Fire Yesterday.

At half-past 8 o'clock last evening smoke was discovered issuing from the cellar of No. 30, Third street, occupied by Messrs. Bunce & Hunter, and by them used as an office and warehouse. The alarm was sounded, and soon the fire department were at the spot, playing four or five streams of water on the fire, which was quickly extinguished. In the cellar was stored four or five hundred barrels of Bronophyte Fertilizer, and fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars' worth of fencing, manufactured by the Kentucky Fencing Company. It was impossible last night to get anything like a correct account of the losses, but it will hardly exceed $1,500. Fully insured, through the agency of Slaughter & Campbell. There were some shavings in the front part of the cellar, and it is supposed that they must have been ignited by a cigar thrown through the iron-gratings on the sidewalk. The dense smoke issuing from all parts of the building caused the fire to look much larger than it really was, as it was confined exclusively to the cellar floor.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

JAMES RAPLEY, well known upon the river and lading river men, died at his mother's residence in this city yesterday.

JOHN WARNEMAN was arrested yesterday and confined in jail for stealing boots from Joseph Slater, on Market street, near Sixth.

THERE will be a game of base ball this evening between the Matsadon of this city, and the Indianas, of New Albany, at the o'clock at Taylor's Grove, Jeffersonville.

THE case of Daniel Lovens and William Hagarty, colored gentlemen, against the street-car driver of No. 65, of the Market-street line, was continued yesterday by the Commissioner, the driver giving bond.

NICHOLAS MCCANN, who died last Sunday at the U. S. Marine Hospital in this city, is said to have possessed a large estate in Ireland, and considerable valuable property in Connecticut. He had no relatives.

THOMAS MCCRANE, a duck-hand on a boat lying at Portland, was yesterday conveyed to the United States Marine Hospital, with his leg badly fractured. The accident occurred by a freight package falling on his leg.

A LARGE force of workmen yesterday commenced laying the wooden pavement on Fifth street, near Main. The work will be pushed forward vigorously, and soon this prominent thoroughfare will again be opened to travel.

A COLORED MAN named Evans, living on Kentucky street, near Eighteenth, yesterday afternoon fell from a horse and broke three of his ribs. His foot caught fast in the stirrup, and, had not the saddle-belt broken, he must have been killed.

MRS. BATEMAN, living on Broadway, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, the lady who was burned by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp last week, is in a very precarious condition. She has violent spasms, and but little hope is entertained of her recovery.

THE man Cook, Assistant Postmaster at Williamsburg, who was arrested some time since on the charge of robbing the mails, has been committed to jail by Commissioner Beattie, in default of bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, to await the October term of the Court.

ANY MAN that is doomed for a certain time of day or night to walk up and down the Custom-house steps can appreciate Longfellow's "Excelsior." He must have a mounting spirit, and feel that life is real, life is earnest, as he counts those dreary steps. Let us have an elevator.

A LARGE and fleshy colored woman was sunstruck Monday noon, while standing at the lower end of Boone Market. She was conveyed to her home, in the vicinity of Thirtieth and Market street, in a vehicle, by friends. Yesterday she had not much recovered as to be able to walk about the house.

MESSRS. WELLS & PENNERTON gave a picnic and barbecue yesterday at Robb's Grove, near the Sulphur Well, on the Preston-street pike road, seven miles from the city. A large company participated in the festivities, and a most enjoyable time was had, nothing occurring to mar the pleasure in store for all.

"WIR BARBAREN" (We Barbarians), one of the latest and most successful comedies in Berlin, and by the popular author Emile Pohl, will be rendered to-night at the summer theater at Beck's Hall. As it represents humorous scenes incident to the late war, it may be recommended to those interested in German comedy.

A WHITE BOY and negro had a fight at the corner of Ninth and Main streets about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The white boy, who was the smaller of the two, by the vigorous use of a barrel stave over the darky's head and shoulders compelled him to retreat. He only ran a short distance, however, when he turned and commenced throwing stones, causing the "white trash" to seek safety.

THE perennial fount, so to speak, at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, is in a bad way again. The water does not come up readily, and the people of the neighborhood are bursting to know whether it is the machinery or the "element" that is about to give out. Heretofore this pump has been promptly attended to whenever it has got out of order, and its present condition will probably be investigated.

THE dealer in colored gum balloons has arrived, and yesterday, by accident, his cluster of fifteen or twenty escaped from him on the corner of Second and Jefferson, after he had had a brisk sale. As they sailed up in a perpendicular direction as far as they could be seen, it is a matter of wild conjecture where they went. A crowd of curious people scrutinized the skies all day, but received no glad tidings from above.

AN AGENT for Babcock's Fire Extinguisher, who is now demonstrating the value of that machine, built (by permission of course) a large bonfire in the lumber-yard attached to the planing mill of H. J. Lewis & Bro., on Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. When the fire was under full headway the extinguisher was applied, but it failed to perform what was promised, and the engines of the fire department were called out to subdue the fire, which became quite threatening at one time.

A DEAD MAN created a sensation on Second street yesterday. A man was informed early in the day of the fact that an unconfined dead man, hauled on a wagon, was seen to pass along Second street in the direction of Broadway. Diligent inquiry was made among the numerous doctors of the route—who would naturally have an eye on dead men—but the nearest thing to a dead man was an old beggar, who had been observed to hobble by. As Shakespeare would say, however, he was only "a living dead man." As Fuller would say—if a dry chapman hauled a dead man along Second street—"what will he do with it?" The search after a corpse becoming disagreeable to the reporter, and the subject not being a pleasant one, he gave it up. It is only left to hope that this thing will not occur again, and that the street of the doctors may not be again haunted in this manner.

**A Bad Hart.**

A painter named Kooper, a married man, living on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, was yesterday engaged in painting a private mast or market-stand on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. While engaged on a pair of stops, he slipped and fell, in his fall striking two meat-hooks fastened to the wall. One of the hooks penetrated his left side, making an ugly lacerated wound, and the other caught the back of his head, making a frightful wound, cutting or tearing clear to the bone. Dr. W. Hart was called upon to dress the wounds. They are of quite a serious nature, although Kooper seemed to be doing very well last night.

### ROCKCASTLE.

**The Waning Days of the Watering Season—From the Innermost Recesses.**

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROCKCASTLE SPRINGS, Aug. 31, 1871.

The watering season is about to close. Each day diminishes the number of pleasure and health-seeking people who have been fortunate enough to find their way to this spot. Previous letters to your paper have given some idea of the grandeur and sublimity of the scenery, the purity of the atmosphere, and the fine accomodations at these springs; but rest assured that no pen can describe or no painting portray the wonderful handiwork of God seen here on every side. Situated at the foot of a very high, rocky hill, whose front is crowned by huge rocks partially poised, the main hotel building stands upon the banks of Rockcastle river. Immediately upon the opposite bank of this clear, silvery mountain stream stands bold and prominent a fit counterpart to the hills in front of and facing the hotel. As you proceed along the river, ankle deep in a light boat, you can see numbers of fishes winding leisurely among the pebbles and stones at the bottom, at a distance of about six feet, whilst the banks are ornamented by that rich moss as broken from the mountain top and rolled to the water's edge, many of which are as large as a two-story brick house—a practical illustration of God's almightiness. As for amusement, there could not be a greater variety placed at the disposal of the most fastidious. Hunting, fishing, dancing, or rambling in the hills and mountains to view the beauties of nature untouched and unadulterated by the hand of man.

A few days since a party of ladies and gentlemen ascended the river in four skiffs to take a survey of the wildest and most romantic looking spot, perhaps, in the State, which beats, as we unhesitantly say, the name "sublimity." At this point the little river narrows until it seems as if the immense rocks hanging overhead were about to drop from their honoring and crush to atoms all that is below. These cliffs are about fifty feet from the surface of the water in height, and of corresponding proportion. Day before yesterday we had a regular trial for alleged misbehavior at a dear-stand—Morris A. Sachs of your city, acting judge, Mr. R. V. Loving of same place, attorney for defense, and Rev. Mr. Moore of Cincinnati, Ohio, prosecuting attorney—and very well did the prosecuting attorney do his work, as the prisoner was found guilty and fined "watermelons all around." All the usual vindictiveness and desire to commit the prisoner was prominent in our prosecuting attorney.

Yesterday being Sunday, divine services were held by Rev. Dr. Kleeberg of your city, who delivered and excellent sermon, and called upon Rev. W. T. Moore of Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of the Christian Quarterly, to take part in the exercises, making our Sunday morning's services more than ordinarily agreeable and interesting. Among the guests here from various places are the following from Louisville: Rev. Dr. Kleeberg, H. V. Loving and wife, J. B. Montgomery, T. R. Boyle and Morris A. Sachs. A large party from Springfield, in charge of Messrs. E. A. and John L. McElroy and Mr. Leschman, leave to-day, as also Mr. Moore and party.

M. A. S.

**What is the difference between a Democrat of the "New Departure" and a Radical? Both indorse the war amendments to the Federal Constitution. We see no difference.**—[Victoria (Texas) Advocate.

The difference is between the natural depravity that would burn a house down, and the common sense which would be content to build a less comfortable one, rather than stay out of doors for free discussion of the origin of the fire.—[Petersburg Progress.

**The "first man in Boston who made a tin milk-can" died recently, aged eighty-six years. He had occupied the same place of business for more than sixty years.**

### CITY FIATURES.

**Million Gold Art Gallery.**

To-day will be the grand opening of the Million Gold Free Art Gallery. The paintings on exhibition at this gallery were made by some of the best artists of Europe and America. They occupy a lofty number, have been selected with the greatest care from all of the principal art galleries of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore by the agent of the Million Gold Jewelry Company, No. 79 Fourth street, and will positively be distributed to purchasers, commencing to-day, and will continue until every painting is given away. Remember, a picture accompanies every purchase made at this store. Price of each article $1.

**Teas.**

The Southwestern Tea Store, No. 49 Market, three doors above Second street, has just received a large lot teas, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. All of their goods are fresh, and they sell cheaper than any other house in the city. Give them a call.

**Green & Green** have the blocks for the Broadway style of silk hats and already have hats ready to deliver. Gentlemen who desire a really first-class hat should leave their orders. We sell no silk hat but our own manufacture.

**Gents' Furnishing Goods.**

Paper collars, bows, ties, handkerchiefs, shirts, drawers, cheaper than any house in the city. Universal Exposition.

**Infants.**

Much suffering to those tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

**Universal Exposition.**

One hundred gross fine toilet soaps to-day, extra low.

**The Louisville Market.**

This beautiful new building, situated on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, will be opened to the public on Saturday morning, August 26th. The market will be occupied by some of the most renowned butchers and gardeners in this section of the country, and the attention of the public is respectfully directed to this fact. Every stall in the market is engaged, and will be occupied on inauguration day and every day thereafter.

**Bracelets,**

with shell and black bands, 50c, at Universal Exposition.

**Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.**

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

**Universal Exposition.**

Five hundred mirrors, 75c, $1, $1 25, opened to-day.

**New Art Gallery.**

The ladies are especially invited to visit the new art gallery to-day.

**New Furniture Store.**

Aug. Strathman, formerly of the firm of M. Elrich & Co., has now opened a store at No. 55 Market, between Brook and Floyd streets, where he keeps on hand a new and well-selected stock of all kinds of furniture. As he has bought his stock for cash, he will also sell again at greatly reduced prices. Give him a call and judge for yourself.

**Chills! Chills!**

This is the season for fever and ague. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup is a certain cure. Read certificates in another column.

**Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil** is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have declared it equal to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

**Ladies' buck and custom gauntlets, $1 and $1 25.** Universal Exposition.

### TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

**The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.**

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that when a person is chronically bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms. It also evidences beneficial effects by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, which are of such a hot, fiery, stimulating and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and of a valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

### NEW ALBANY.

There were no transfers of real estate recorded yesterday.

There have been only nine marriage licenses issued the present month.

There will be a grand balloon ascension at the fair grounds next Saturday.

There was an immense crowd in attendance at Van Amburgh's circus and menagerie yesterday.

Davy & Hough's dramatic troupe will appear at the Opera House September 11, and exhibit for six nights.

Miss Jennie Murray, of this city, has accepted a position as teacher in the graded school at Shelbyville, Kentucky.

There is a general desire expressed among play-goers that Hart, Ryman & Barney's Minstrel troupe pay New Albany a visit.

Quite a number of New Albany sportsmen left on the 5.40 train, last evening, on a hunting excursion on the Northern prairies.

Captain H. Jacobs has resigned the position of teacher in the public schools, and accepted a position in De Pauw College.

The individual who lost a fine "plug" hat Monday can obtain information of its whereabouts by applying to the Chief of Police.

Rev. Ben. Hawkins, colored, charged with stealing a lot of lumber from a citizen of West Union, furnished bail yesterday and was released from custody.

The Clipper base ball club defeated a picked nine in a match game of base ball Monday evening. The following is the result—Clipper, 27; picked nine, 17.

Rechab Lodge, Good Templars, of Jeffersonville, will visit Friendship Lodge, Good Templars, next Saturday night. The fraternity are anticipating a pleasant reunion.

The receipts of wheat are large, and the mills are kept running to their full capacity. It is selling from $1 15 to $1 25 per bushel. A No. 1 flour is quoted at $6 25 to $6 50 per barrel.

A dispatch from the Silsbee Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, New York, received yesterday, announces that the new steam fire engine for this city has shipped its cars. Several prominent English capitalists arrived yesterday to examine the mines.

SILVER BULLION.

Regular receipts of silver bullion come in from Walker Bros.' mill in East Canon.

MINING TRANSACTIONS.

Daily transactions in mining stock are heavy.

The city is healthy, and the weather pleasant.

TEAS SHIPPED OVERLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Eighty car loads, aggregating one million six hundred thousand pounds of fresh teas, were shipped overland within the week. The full cargo of a special steamer due here next week will go overland.

STAGE ROBBED.

The Red Bluff stage was robbed near Cottonwood by four masked robbers, who carried off Wells, Fargo & Co.'s specie boxes. The passengers were not molested.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Brick Pomeroy, General Lagraw and Colonel Scott, amicably settled their difficulties, all hands apologizing.

M. F. Butler, pioneer architect of California, a native of Massachusetts, died this morning.

### NASHVILLE.

**Great Fire in Pulaski, Tenn.**

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.—A special to the Republican Banner from Pulaski states that a fire broke out in that place at 7 o'clock this morning in the machine shop of Patten & Connell, below the northeast corner of the public square. The wind was high at the time, and in a short time the whole block of buildings in that locality was in flames. Having no engines and but small facilities, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the fire. The machine shop, the family grocery and dwelling-house of George McGrew, the dwelling-house of E. L. Williams, the livery stable and store of Rainey & Bro., the livery stable of J. H. Jackson, and the grocery of T. J. Choate & B. Davis were totally destroyed, and but little of the contents saved. Several kegs of powder exploded in Choate & Davis's store, but fortunately injured no one. The owners of the stables saved their horses. The fire was accidental—caught from a pipe. Loss very heavy.

TROTTING PREMIUMS AT THE STATE FAIR.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.—The managers of the Tennessee State Fair have determined to give trotting premiums for trotting contests at the fall fair next October.

### The Single Scull Race.

HALIFAX, August 29.—The second Tyne crew are very confident, and anticipate that the only contest will be with the Renforth crew. There are five entries for the single scull race, namely, Renforth and Brown of the Tyne crew; Coulter, of the American crew; Saddler, of the Taylor and Bagnell crew, and Tracey, of the Boston crew. This race excites equal attention almost with the four-oared match. Brown, of the Prior crew, has a good reputation, and it is expected that the contest between him and Renforth will be very close.

### The Boat Crews.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 29.—The crews have finished training and are resting to-day. Both crews are in capital condition and spiendid races are anticipated. The city is crowded with visitors. There is very little betting, but odds are still in favor of the Tyne crew.

### JEFFERSONVILLE.

The health of the city is improving.

Sheriff George F. Howard sold one city lot to-day.

A large docket in Judge Mathews' Court this morning.

Charles Davis and his young bride returned from their bridal trip to Cincinnati yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. White was largely attended yesterday morning from the Presbyterian church.

The Fort Fulton school is having an oil added to it, preparatory to the opening of school next month.

George Terry, last evening, cut a melon weighing forty pounds and a half, being the largest melon in the county.

The public schools of Jeffersonville are all looking splendid and reported for the reception of the children next Monday week.

The wife of J. L. McNaughton, while attending the funeral of Mrs. White, yesterday, lost a pocket-book containing $20.

The steam fire-engine lately purchased by the city arrived yesterday, and will be tried this afternoon at 4 o'clock, corner of Spring and Market streets.

Two gentlemen, who have taken the ironclad oath to the number of houses built in Jeffersonville, state that they counted 107, and think the number will reach 120.

The tallest woman we have seen for some time passed through the city yesterday. She was six feet seven and a half inches in light, and hailed from Pulaski county, Ky.

Wm. Lewis yesterday completed putting up the engine of Todd & Finnigan's new flouring mill on Wall street. The mill will be in running order next week, with a set of patent buhrs which will grind ninety bushels of corn per hour.

John McDermot complains about an item which appeared in this column, apparently intimating that a quiet game of chicken was to be indulged in in the neighborhood of Sixth and Missouri avenue as at his house. He desires us to state that it occurred a square beyond his place.

Benjamin Morgan (white), Charles and Henry Kelly (colored), the three men charged with cattle-stealing, will most likely be tried to-morrow in the Police Court. It is now thought they will waive an examination, and let the witnesses go immediately before the grand jury.

Theobold Maney yesterday filed two complaints against Alice Bewire for disorderly conduct. Patrick Garrity made a similar complaint against Peter Quinn, and John McDermid also made complaint against James W. Powers for disorderly conduct. Judge Matthews will dispose of the cases this morning.

There is great complaint made by those who travel around the streets in buggies that on almost every square they are compelled to turn out of their regular course to escape coming in contact with the huge rocks either rooted up from the road-bed or have in some other way got on the streets. The Street Commissioner should see that the stones be immediately removed.

Sheriff Geo. F. Howard, yesterday, brought down from the Clark county jail the following convicts, sentenced from the April term of the State Prison South, to wit: Robert Ballon, two years, stealing sheepskins; Martin Hammocks, three years, stealing a cow; Martin Harris, alias Chas. Lawrence, three years, stealing a dollar; John Harvey, one year, stealing oil-cloth; Henry Cassidy, one year, stealing chickens; Jerry Haydon, two years, burglary.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Council convened in regular session last evening. Present—Mayor Sparks, and Councilmen Sage, Burlingame, Pumadore, Baker, Hall, Stratton, Burk, Northcutt, Poindexter and Wells.

There was an unusually large lobby representation present in consequence of the election of police being pendant.

On motion the regular order of business was suspended to enter into the election of police.

Councilman Baker offered a resolution providing for the election of two day and four night policemen; also two day and four night supernumerary policemen to act on emergencies and special occasions.

Councilmen Northcutt and Stratton advocated the election of only one day policeman.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. Burk, was indefinitely postponed.

Councilman Northcutt moved to proceed to the election of one day policeman.

Mr. Sage moved to amend and say "two day policemen."

The amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: J. S. Shadburn, Bartlett Nixon and C. Seibert.

On the first ballot Shadburn received 7 votes, Nixon 2 and Seibert 1. Mr. Shadburn was declared duly elected.

On motion the Council proceeded to elect four policemen, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: James Quinn, Bart Vinco, Wm. Hill, James Lockler, Lewis Sherley, C. Seibert, Wm. English, Wm. Patterson, C. Shell, E. H. Green, James Barringer, Chris. Seness, Peter Bellows, Chris. Vinco, Hugh McKenzie, John Moore, Nat. Brown, D. H. Mudd, Thos. Higgins, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Shaffer, Geo. Maple, and Jas. Bell.

The first ballot resulted: Nixon 2, English 1, Patterson 4, Shell 2, Seaness 4, Green 5, Moore 2, Shipley 4, Leckler 5, Hill 5, Quinn 8, Young 1, Hill 5, Mudd 1, Higgins 1, Davis 1.

On the second ballot William Hill was the only policeman chosen.

On the third, fourth, fifth and sixth ballots no choice.

On the seventh ballot James Quinn was elected.

On the eighth ballot Lewis Sherley was elected.

On the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth, no choice.

On the fourteenth ballot James Leckler received six votes and was declared duly elected.

Our police force now stands as follows: Day police—Wm. Hill, Lewis Sherley, James Leckler.

Action on the petition of the German-English School Association was postponed until the next regular meeting.

License to retail liquor was granted to Charles Scheufler.

Twenty citizens called attention to the offensive and dangerous condition of the walls and debris of the Eagle Hotel, recently destroyed by fire.

Griffith Ogden et al. asked that a well be dug at the corner of Sixth and Broadway. Referred to the Fire Pump Committee.

The Finance Committee reported the treasurer's report as being correct.

The same committee, with the City Attorney, reported in reference to the claims of S. S. Johnson, O. C. Curry and Geo. W. Baxter for fees in city cases, that the city is now through the fees where they have been worked out upon the rockpile by the defendants. Adopted.

The City Attorney presented an ordinance forbidding the watering of stock at any public pump between the 1st of June and the 1st of November, provided the Mayor's proclamation is posted on such pump. Adopted unanimously.

The Street Committee reported that work on the Watt-street improvement, between Maple and Chestnut, was completed according to contract. A final estimate on the same was awarded to the contractor.

Councilman Hall offered an amendment to ordinance No. 1, raising the price of liquor license to $100 within the city limits, and to $50 within a mile from the corporate limits. Pending further action this report closed.

A CARD.

Inasmuch as a great deal of unnecessary comment has been made during the past few days upon the non-arrival of the Amoskeag steamer ordered by the city on the 25th of May, I desire to state that good and satisfactory reasons have been furnished the purchasing committee as to the cause of the delay. The engine is now here, and will be exhibited and tested to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., on the corner of Spring and Market streets.

For the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.

### THE FAR WEST.

**Central Pacific Railroad.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 31.—At the election of the Central Pacific officers to-day, Leland Stanford and all the old Directors, except Charles Crocker, were re-elected. Robert Robinson taking the place of the latter. It is rumored that Crocker has disposed of his entire interest in the road.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 29.—The grasshoppers in this and northern Utah are destroying the crops of several agricultural counties. The deposit of eggs threatens seriously the crops of every kind next season. Much alarm exists among the gardeners.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

Several prominent English capitalists arrived yesterday to examine the mines.

SILVER BULLION.

Regular receipts of silver bullion come in from Walker Bros.' mill in East Canon.

MINING TRANSACTIONS.

Daily transactions in mining stock are heavy.

The city is healthy, and the weather pleasant.

TEAS SHIPPED OVERLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Eighty car loads, aggregating one million six hundred thousand pounds of fresh teas, were shipped overland within the week. The full cargo of a special steamer due here next week will go overland.

STAGE ROBBED.

The Red Bluff stage was robbed near Cottonwood by four masked robbers, who carried off Wells, Fargo & Co.'s specie boxes. The passengers were not molested.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Brick Pomeroy, General Lagraw and Colonel Scott, amicably settled their difficulties, all hands apologizing.

M. F. Butler, pioneer architect of California, a native of Massachusetts, died this morning.

### NASHVILLE.

**Great Fire in Pulaski, Tenn.**

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.—A special to the Republican Banner from Pulaski states that a fire broke out in that place at 7 o'clock this morning in the mach